THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 62. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE STORM KING.

ANOTHER GREAT SEPTEMBER GALE.

Disastrous Hurricane and Flood in New England—Sad Loss of Life and Immense Destruction of Property — Houses Unroofed and Blown Down, and Vessels Sent Adrift.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

The Gale in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal of yesterday morning.

We were visited yesterday afternoon by a fearful gale, which, although of short duration, caused an immense destruction of property and sad loss of life. The weather had been fitful and squally all day, with rain at intervals. About four o'clock the wind increased to a hurricane, from the southeast, and for an hour spread havoc and devastation on every side. Old citizens who recollect the "great gale" of 1815, tell us that the force of wind yesterday seemed fully equal to that remarkable tempest, the only difference being in the duration of the storm. The tide fortunately was out when the gale commenced its severity; but the wind sent the surges up through the Great Bridge with the rapidity of a torrent.

For more than an hour the tide rose a foot every ten minutes, until, three hours before the time for high tide, the water stood within a few inches of the floor of the horse railroad depot on Weybosset bridge. At this time the wind shifted to the westward, and abated its fury, and soon the flood began to subside. Had the gale continued another hour at its highest force, we see no reason why the water would not have touched as high a point as at the great flood of 1815. As it happily proved, the tide came no nearer than about six feet of that famous high water mark. The gale yesterday continued about one hour; that in 1815 continued its fearful severity for three hours. We fear that the loss of life yesterday was much more serious than in the previous gale. We have the record of several fatal casualties, and hear of others not yet authenticated. The loss of property has also been very great. Every citizen suffers in the loss of hundreds of beautiful trees in the the streets; while scarcely a garden or orchard has escaped. The loss in buildings is large, and much perishable merchandise has been submerged and ruined. The reports from the growing crops in the country round about we may be sure will be a sad one; and we shall look with dismal forebodings for news from those who go down to the sea in ships. Our accounts embrace little beyond our own immediate vicinity. The telegraph is entirely prostrated in every direction. Since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon not a signal has been received from anywhere, and much labor must be requisite to restore the ample communication with the great world which we have heretofore enjoyed.

The Gale in the City of Providence.

The tide rose very rapidly from 4 to 5 o'clock, when the gale was at the highest, and soon after 5 it overflowed the wharves and filled the cellars on Dyer street, and the other buildings and stores as far up as Weybosset street, the flood increasing every mement and extending from the wharves nearly to Broad street on Dorrance, and overflowing the large area from Market square to the Rhode Island Bleachery, just below the screw factory and the Providence Machine Company's works, extending westward to Eddy street and overflowing that for most of the distance, until the wind lulled, at about 6 o'clock, and at half-past 6 the water began to recede and fell rapidly from that time, although it was not high water until quarter past 9. Of course, the damage in this district was immense, of which we can give only a partial account or estimate this evening. All perishable goods in the cellars of the warehouses were ruined, the streets were washed and gullied in many places, the buildings on the wharves at the coal-yards and the wharves, too, were more or less injured; everything that would float was washed away or moved from its place. The large platforms of the coal-scales were floated off and lodged on Dyer and Dorrance streets, and all the streets in that vicinity were more or less strewn with the wrecks and *debris* of the gale. The employes of the lumber and coal-yards were very busy removing the horses from the stables, all of which were saved, though some had to swim a short distance to reach a safe place. Chimneys were blown down, houses unroofed, and trees uprooted, in this vicinity, as well as all other parts of the city; the instances are so numerous that we can only make this general allusion to it at this time.

On the east side the water reached the lime in the storehouse on George W. Hall & Co.'s wharf, where some 150 barrels were stored, and the lime slacked and set the building on fire, which was soon put out by steamer No. 2, without greatly damaging the building, and the balance of the lime was then removed. The larger part of the east wall, above Weeden's block, of the new Atlantic Insurance Co.'s block, corner of Exchange and Westminister streets, fell about 4½ o'clock, with a loud crash, and crushed in about forty feet of the roof of Weeden's block, nearly ruining Odd Fellows' Hall in the upper story. The Odd Fellows lose about $1500.

The freight depot of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad Company was completely blown down about 4 o'clock. There were three men in the depot at the time, and one of them, Mr. D. B. Fisher, the night watchman, was considerably, though not dangerously injured. The depot was of brick, and of the greater portion of the line of the south wall, there is nothing left but the granite foundation. Three cars and some freight were in the depot, and are considerably damaged.

Part of the roof and fourth story of Messrs. Rose & Walker's tannery under the brow of Federal Hill was blown over about half past 4 in the afternoon; and the one-story hidehouse was also demolished. Mr. Walker and three others were in the attic of the building, and four men were in the hidehouse at the time of the accident, but none of them were injured. Mr. Rose estimated the damage to the buildings and stock at from $8000 to $10,000.

We are especially sorry to announce that the roof of the Home for Aged Women was taken off, and much damage done. The Hutchinson Family were at that time in the home delighting the old ladies with their pleasant songs. Just as one of the gratified old ladies had asked to hear the Hutchinson Family Song, the crash came.

One wing of the Oriental Mill, in North Providence, was unroofed and the wall on the gable end blown in, injuring several persons. Two boys were covered with the falling bricks and mortar; one of them, named Henry Shanley, received a compound fracture of the pelvis and some severe flesh wounds, and is in a critical condition.

The roofs of the towers on the Stewart Street Baptist Church were blown off. One landed on the new St. Stephen's Church building. The other was carried with great force across High street, taking in its course a portion of the roof of Mr. N. F. Potter's house, and landing in the front window of Willoughby's dry goods store.

A young girl, aged about fourteen, was thrown down by the gale, on Valley street, Olneyville, and so badly injured that she lived but a few moments afterwards. It is also reported that another young girl was crushed and killed by a tree which fell upon her, and that a man was killed by falling or being blown from a house, both in Olneyville, also; but we were unable to learn the names of either of the parties. The Union Railroad Company has suffered severely. The car house at the Cranston Print Works was partially demolished, injuring three cars. About sixty feet of the barn at Elmwood was blown off; and the South Providence barn was also partially unroofed. Travel was much impeded by the broken trees, and three cars were left out all night, because of this embargo. The cotton mill of Hon. James Y. Smith, in Elmwood, was partially unroofed, and a frightened girl jumped from a second story window and was badly sprained.

A boy named Hughes was killed near the Bristol Railroad depot, Fox Point, by a gate or fence being blown down upon him. A man named Murty Sullivan was severely injured at the same time. John Shehan, a man residing on Fremont street, was struck by a falling chimney, and so badly injured that there is little hope of his recovery.

A house on Bellevue avenue, owned by Bellows Bros., and lately erected at a cost of $6000, was completely demolished. There were four men engaged inside the building when it was blown down. One of the men, John G. Clark, was crushed by the falling in of the roof, and very badly injured in the spine. He can hardly recover. Ezra Walker, employed at Horace French's paint shop on Benefit street, while attempting to shut a large outside door in the second story of the building, was taken, together with the door, by the wind, hurled into an adjoining yard, and severely, it not fatally, injured. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age. Cornelius and George Mahoney, father and son, No. 61 Front street, were severely injured by the blowing down of a barn belonging to the former. A portion of the building fell upon them, rendering them insensible for a time. The father received several bruises and quite severe contusions, but escaped without any bones being broken. The son, George, was the most severely injured.

A two and one-half story wooden tenement house on Republican street, near the railroad bridge on Atwell's avenue, owned by Dr. Newhall, was blown entirely from its foundations, and lies on the ground a complete wreck. The house was occupied by three families, though at the time of the fall only one woman was in the house. She was considerably hurt by the falling plastering, though how seriously we did not ascertain. A portion of the tower of the Catholic church, on High street, was carried off.

That portion of the spire of the Chesnut Street Methodist Episcopal church above the clock was blown down, carrying two faces of the clock (which stopped at five exactly), and fell on the roof of the church, breaking it in, and then on to the roof of a shed in the rear of W. H. Greene's drug store, which it crushed. A portion of the roof of the Central Baptist Church, on Broad street, was blown off.

There were scores of roofs torn from buildings, and a large number of persons injured, in addition to those we have mentioned, but a want of space limits to these extracts only.

The Commotion in the Harbor of Providence.

During the height of the gale the vessels were in great danger, and it appeared almost impossible for some of them to escape shipwreck, but fortunately no lives were lost that we have heard of, and no very serious damage was done to the vessels. The little steamer Adela was coming up, and was blown into Hill's wharf and made fast to a schooner, just in time to save her from going ashore. The schooner Lizzie Major broke adrift from the lower ferry wharf, and drove against the schooner Harmonia at the Worcester Railroad wharf, staving in her stem and carrying away davits, and doing other injury, and losing her own jib-boom; schooner Nellie Treat broke adrift, ran afoul of other vessels, lost jib-boom and davits; schooners Anna Shepard, Helen Mar, and British schooner Britannia, were all adrift, afoul, and received more or less damage; the Helen Mar ran into the stern of schooner George Fales, and both were badly chafed; schooner Paragon broke from her anchorage and drifted afoul of the other vessels in the stream; schooner C. C. Brooks, lying at Gas Company's wharf, west side, broke from her moorings and fouled with other vessels, receiving considerable injury.

The steam tug Charlotte and Isabella arrived up from below about 7 o'clock, and reported seeing a sloop go ashore on Conimicut Point and break to pieces, and two schooners ashore between Gaspee and Field's Point, but could not ascertain the names of either vessel. There are indefinite rumors of other vessels being ashore below, of which we have yet received no authentic account.

A man from the schooner M. B. Mahoney, from Baltimore, bound for this port, reports that his vessel fell in with a schooner outward bound off Field's Point yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, flying a flag of distress. His captain, he states, sent a boat to the distressed vessel, when it was learned that her commander, whose name we are unable to learn, as well as the name of the schooner, was struck on the head during the gale by the "jib block," which laid open his skull for several inches. The injured man fell under the blow, and up to the time of our informant's departure for this city in quest of surgical aid, he had shown no signs of life.

Incidents.

Many cases of narrow escapes and of slight personal injury are related, which we cannot this morning particularize. One old man was blown down and his head came under the wheels of a Pawtucket horse-car, which was stopped just in time to save his life, but he was badly bruised. A woman had a child blown from her arms down an embankment in the Fifth Ward, but it was picked up by a young man and returned to the mother without great apparent injury.

The Hurricane in Pawtucket, Conn.

The fearful storm of wind and rain of yesterday did a large amount of damage in this village. The sieeple of the Universalist church on High street, from the bell deck upwards, was blown over, and in its fall crushed in a portion of the roof of the house of Mrs. William Perry, which adjoins the church; the inmates of the house received warning soon enough to vacate it before the steeple fell, and escaped uninjured. The remains of the steeple fill Mrs. Perry's yard, and are a shapeless mass of ruins. The bell, in its fall, struck one of the front corners of the roof of the church, crushing that in, and landed in the church yard right side up.

The steeple of the Central Falls Congregational Church was blown off level with the roof, and is a total wreck. The machine shop of Collins Brothers, near the old bridge in Central Falls, is entirely demolished. The building was a long one, and two stories in height; the wind blew the walls apart and the roof fell between them, burying materials, machinery, etc., in general confusion. The inmates, who had been at work in the shop, succeeded in getting out in season to prevent personal injuries. At the High Street Baptist Church, now building, the wind tore away the staging and moved both of the towers so much as to leave them considerably out of place, and in a bent position.

The Disaster in Boston—School-houses, Church Steeples, and Trees Blown Over.

Correspondence from Boston, dated yesterday, says:—

One of the severest gales ever known in Boston visited this city yesterday, and extended for miles in every direction. Chimneys, awnings, sign-boards, branches of trees, and slate were flying in our streets in such quantities that it was unsafe to travel, and not a few accidents occurred. The bulk of the rain which fell came very fortunately when the tide was low, or the inundation of the cellars in the low part of the city would have been great. In several districts in rear gardens, and in the suburbs, apple, pear, and peach trees were stripped of their fruit, and a damage of many thousands of dollars was occasioned. Thousands of fine shade trees were ruined, and fences were destroyed in many places.

Destruction of the Coliseum.

Among the first buildings to suffer in the city proper was the Coliseum, shortly after 6 o'clock. Mr. Wilson, the man in charge of the structure, assisted by two boys, went to check, if possible, the stream of water which was pouring in upon the organ at the east end. At that time he expected momentarily that the wind would force the windows in, and was hesitating whether to longer remain beneath the roof. He, however, concluded that he would lock the safe before leaving, and was just proceeding to do so when the east end gave way with a tremendous crash.

Almost immediately after, the sudden rush of air which followed demolished the west end and the larger portion of the roof, with the exception of a small part in the centre, which, although considerably damaged, remained standing. The walls were somewhat strained, although retaining their original position. Fortunately Mr. Wilson and the boys escaped without injury. At the time of the falling of the roof, and for some time after, it was almost impossible for a person to approach the building, as the strong wind that prevailed in many cases lifted men from their feet, and in several instances men received slight bruises from flying timbers and boards, which were hurled through the air at a frightful pace, Berkeley street in many cases being piled high with the *debris*. The news of its fall did not spread very rapidly, and late in the evening only a small crowd had collected in the immediate vicinity. The organ built by the Messrs. Hook, and used during the Peace Jubilee, proves an entire loss; the big drum is rendered worthless; and the remaining part of the building is in such a condition as to require immediate pulling down. The decorations, which have remained in it since the Jubilee, were also ruined, and the owners, Messrs. James & Sears, sustain a heavy loss. Its unexpected demolition will also prevent the intended disposition of it after the fashion of the Crosby Opera House.

Soon after the fall of the Coliseum rumors of injuries to various persons became rife. It came to the ears of Mr. Granville M. Clark, living at No. 18 St. James avenue, that a boy had been hurt, and he went out to render assistance if it was possible. Visitors to the Coliseum during Jubilee week will remember a long, heavy plank walk running through St. James avenue to the Coliseum. Over this Mr. Clark was pursuing his way when a terrific gust of wind lifted a section of it on which he was standing as high as a lamp-post, and, falling, came upon the unfortunate man, striking him upon the head and crushing his skull. The incident was witnessed by parties in the Coliseum, and hastening out, they took the unfortunate man into the building. Assistance was sent for to the police-station, and a litter was sent over with a view of bearing him to the hospital, but ere it arrived he had been recognized and taken home, where he shortly afterward died, without for a moment regaining consciousness. The number of other personal injuries was remarkably small, considering the general destructiveness of the storm. Mr. Nathan Morris was struck by a sign and severely injured about the head. Another gentleman was hurt in a similar manner.

The Gale in the Harbor.

The gale in the harbor was one of the most terrific that has been experienced here for thirty years, and the fact that no very serious danger was done to the shipping was owing to its short duration and from its occurrence on the ebb tide. Had it occurred at high water there would have been very serious loss to property on shore and afloat, but the greatest force of the wind fortunately prevailed at low tide, which consequently lessened the danger and removed any apprehension of injury to goods exposed on the wharves and in some of the warehouses. The wind in the early part of the afternoon was fresh from the southeast in the bay, changing afterward to south, at which point it blew the hardest. But a few vessels were entering the harbor on the approach of the storm, and they were soon obliged to take in all their canvas and run for a secure anchorage. The inner harbor being more exposed to a southeast gale than if the wind blew from any other quarter, a short time only elapsed before a heavy, rough sea was rolling over the waters, the gale blowing in nearly a direct line from South Boston flats towards East Boston. The air was filled with the flying scud, and the white caps of the waves as they rolled across the harbor were taken up and sent flying in every direction. The scene was one of grandeur, not unmixed with fear, for the elements seemed rising to their full power to do the work of destruction. As the gale continued to rise the vessels moored in the stream began to strengthen their ground-tackle, and additional anchors were thrown out to withstand the increasing violence of the gale. The wind came in sudden gusts, with momentary lulls, which appeared only to give fresh vigor to the blast that followed. It was soon apparent that anchors would not hold on much longer, and the vessels exposed to the full force of the gale began to drift from their moorings up stream. The imminent danger of collision prompted the officer of the United States revenue tug Hamlin to put off to the rescue of some of them, but after three ineffectual efforts to render assistance she returned, it having been found impossible to do anything, owing to the violence of the gale and the difficulty of approaching the drifting vessels with their chains running out in every direction. About a dozen vessels were at one time dragging their anchors and drifting up stream before terrific gusts of wind, which swept everything before it. Many vessels were more or less injured, and there were not a few miraculous escapes. The Navy Yard suffered considerably from the storm. A building outside of the principal entrance on Water street was unroofed, and the materials were thrown into the yard in a very promiscuous manner, the sentry barely escaping by sticking to his box. Two chimneys on the first building in the yard fell, breaking through the roof. Several large trees were broken down near the Commandant's office and the barracks. The roof and side of the ship house in the yard were blown down.

Incidentals.

—There were 331,800 bathers in the Boston public baths in August, an increase of 101,931 over the same month last year. Of the number 58,670 were women and girls.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* emphatically denies that the State Executive Democratic Committee are not unitedly in favor of supporting the ticket to be nominated by the National Union Republicans.

—The Red Stocking Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, have accepted an invitation to visit San Francisco. They are to stay ten days, and play several match games. Their expenses are to be paid by citizens of San Francisco.

—A Washington telegram says that correspondence of a private character, between members of Congress and parties connected with the revenue service in that city, plainly indicates a determination on the part of the former to attempt an increase of the whisky tax.

—Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, who has been elected a Professor in the Cambridge (Mass.) Divinity School, is pastor of a church in Bangor, Maine, and though still a young man, one of the most impressive, eloquent, and talented ministers of the Unitarian denomination.

—The propeller Boscabel, burned on the St. Clair river, was insured for $50,000, divided as follows:—Underwriters' Association, New York, $15,000; Etna, of Hartford, and Home, of New Haven, $10,000 each; Roger Williams, of Providence, National, of Boston, and Commercial, of Chicago, $5000 each.

—The leading temperance men in Maine, including Neal Dow, Lot M. Morrill, Sidney Perham, Anson P. Morrill, Woodbury Davis, and John J. Perry, are repudiating the third party movement, and supporting General Chamberlain for Governor. These veteran temperance men have been the chief reliance of the prohibitionists in times past.

SECOND EDITION

THE ZANESVILLE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Railroad Collision in Ohio—Three Men Killed Outright, and Two Frightfully Mangled—The Trains Collide in a Fog.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

The Railroad Collision near Zanesville, Ohio—A Horrible Disaster—Three Men Killed Outright, and Two Terribly Mangled.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on Wednesday night, four miles east of Cambridge, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore Railroad, in which three lives were lost and two persons horribly mangled.

The accident occurred by the colliding of the passenger train due here at 8 o'clock P. M. and a locomotive which was sent out from Cambridge station. Three persons were on the locomotive, viz.:—Wilson Wiedeman, the engineer; James B. Guthrie, freight conductor in charge; and John Leatherman, fireman. The collision occurred in a heavy fog. Leatherman was instantly killed, Guthrie was so badly injured that he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Wiedeman sustained a fracture of his right leg, between the knee and ankle joint. These three men, together with Jesse George, who was brakeman on the passenger train, and who was injured to such an extent as to render amputation of both legs necessary, were citizens of this city.

An unknown man who, to avoid paying, had taken passage on the baggage car platform, was instantly killed and torn to atoms. From papers found in his valise his name is supposed to be Trainor. The victims of the disaster, with the exception of the man supposed to be Trainor, are well and favorably known in this community, and much sympathy is felt for their families.

The Cambridge tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caved in on Wednesday, but will be cleared out by noon, so as to allow uninterrupted travel.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Reunion of Odd Fellows at Omaha—The Projected Junction of Pacific Railways.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—The members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, who have been arriving for the past three days from different States, united here yesterday. They were received by the Nebraska Grand Lodge and members of Omaha lodges, who tendered the party a reception and banquet last night. The banquet was a very creditable affair, over two hundred delegates and a large number of ladies from different sections being present. The party start for San Francisco to-day, accompanied by the Nebraska delegation.

Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific, and C. P. Huntingdon, Vice-President of the Central Pacific, arrived from the East on Wednesday evening and leave for Promontory to-day. It is probable the question of the junction of the roads will soon be settled.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Yesterday's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9—5 P. M.—United States 5-20s closed firm at 86⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 70f. 15c.

HAVRE, Sept. 9.—Cotton closed dull.

ANTWERP, Sept. 9.—Petroleum closed heavy at 55½f.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—American securities open quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 83; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 81⅛; 10-40s, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—California Wheat dull; red Western, 9s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅜@93. American securities quiet, but steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83⅛; 1865s, old, 83; 1867s, 82. Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 93¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Cotton dull and nominally 34c. Flour firm at an advance of 25c.; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. The water supply for milling purposes is very low. Wheat firmer and steady; prime to choice red, $1·53@1·57. Corn firm and scarce; prime white, $1·25@1·28; prime yellow, $1·24. Oats active at 60@62c. Rye nominal at $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $33·50@34. Bacon active; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20½c. Whisky brisk at $1·14@1·15.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	204¼	Western Union Tele.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	35¾	Toledo & Wabash.	78½
Pb. and Rea. R.	96	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	100¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	85¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	111¼	Adams Express.	56¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	79¼	Wells, Fargo.	18¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	United State	61¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	110¾	Ten nessee 6s, new	52¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Chi.	86¾	Gold	135¼
Pacific M. S.	77¼	Market irregular.	

AVONDALE.

After the Disaster—Harrowing Scenes at the Burial of Twenty-five of the Victims—Who are Censured.

From special reports sent from Scranton yesterday, we are able to give our readers fuller details of the recent disaster, and the occurrences thereafter.

The Burial of the Victims.

The funeral of forty-three miners to-day at one o'clock was an event of unusual impressiveness. A solemn requiem was tolled by the city bells, flags were hung at half-mast, stores were closed, the principal streets deserted, the numerous locomotives draped in mourning, and all the working population of Scranton appeared to have betaken themselves to Avondale, one train of thirty-seven platform cars carrying 3500 passengers to the scene of the late disaster. So great was the crush that two men were knocked off the cars and cut to pieces. The throng at Avondale was immense, and extended down the railroad track for miles. A vast majority of those present came purely from motives of curiosity.

There were hundreds of women, dressed in costume more befitting a picnic than a funeral, and among many of the men there was a levity and rudeness of manner better adapted to the neighborhood of a prize ring than a solemn scene of such great grief.

The coffins, in grim array, were piled upon a construction carriage. On reaching Scranton they were deposited, one by one, in ten hearses and a number of wagons. The crowd that followed this dismally formidable funeral to the Welsh cemetery at Hyde Park numbered over three thousand, all on foot, of a decent and well-behaved class of people.

When the third coffin was about being lowered into one of the long and regular rows of excavations, a woman rushed forward, and with desperate energy threw herself upon the coffin, crying, "You shan't bury my William! You shan't! You shan't! Give him back to me! Or if you won't, bury me with him!" Finally, the poor creature, betraying in her distracted face all the strongest emotions of a passionate sorrow, was prevailed upon to let the coffin be lowered to its place. But as the men began to shovel the earth in on top of it she threw her eyes up towards heaven, clasped her tremulous hands, and, with an expression of the wildest despairing anguish in her face, which those who saw will never be likely to forget, exclaimed, "Oh, Almighty God! take me—take me to where my William is!" And with frequent repetitions of this strong imploration she passed with weary steps out of the cemetery gates.

The rest of the interment ceremony was marked by no especial incident, and the large assemblage present dispersed quietly when all had been consigned to the grave. Dr. Roberts preached the funeral sermon.

Could It Have Been Avoided?

The day is over now. Sixty dead bodies have been rescued from the fatal pit and three score widowed wives sit by desolate hearths this evening.

Could all this misery have been avoided is a question that might as easily be answered as asked. It certainly could. Coal mines are at all times, of course, subject to risks, and those who engage to work in them are satisfied to take the consequences of whatever natural casualties attend the operation of mining coal. Many of these casualties the miner's instinct and experience will teach him to avoid; but where human ingenuity, prompted by a spirit of greed, provides only just such means for the miner as will enable him to work at the least possible expense on the part of his employer and at the greatest risk on his own, no forethought or intelligence can provide against the accidents that are likely to occur. An air hole at an expense of from $10,000 to $15,000 sunk in the Avondale coal mine would have saved perhaps every man in the mine. The short-sighted and inhuman policy that refuses to make this simple provision against emergencies at any time likely to arise must have a terrible record in the long run. But Avondale is not an exception to other mines. All around this section of country are mines to each one of which but one shaft is attached, and when the means of escape are cut off in that quarter no hope remains for the men at work below. Mines in this country seem to be constructed on the principle of getting out the most coal at the least expense, and without a particle of consideration as to the health and safety of the miner. Had we any such deep shafts and extensive galleries among the mines of this State as they have in England, accidents like this of Avondale would be of frequent occurrence, and of equally appalling horror.

The Delaware and Lackawanna corporation is immensely wealthy, and has another mine, called the Taylorville shaft, run on precisely the same principle as the Avondale mine, and liable at any time to the same fearful accident. It remains to be seen whether this corporation will take any steps even in compliance with the statute law of the State to render their mines a little less like huge traps for human life. The feeling on this head is confined to no particular class. Men ask, is it not about time that this recklessness of life should cease? If the wretches sent to the State Legislature prefer using human life as a means of extorting black-mail to doing their honest duty, is that any reason why the companies should feel themselves at liberty to disregard every means of providing against such calamities as this at Avondale? The most sensible advice that could be given the miners in the matter is to reject all solicitation to go into any mine constructed after the fashion of the one at Avondale.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Feeling Among the Miners.

Says the New York *Times'* correspondent:—

One other fact must be recorded. There are others of these mines that have no separate air-holes, there are thousands of miners who have but the one avenue of escape from threatening dangers; and death lurks everywhere in the haunts of industry in all this teeming region.

The miners know all this, and have known it all for years, but probably have now for the first time fully realized the full import of these terrible facts. Hence the feeling they have manifested since Monday is excusable, if not justifiable. They are as a body morose, irritable, almost savage and dangerous. For the time, capital has no rights that labor is bound to respect, and the miners everywhere are absolute dictators. They take possession of the trains on all the railroads, and they are dictators at the scene of the disaster. Mr. Rhodes, the Sheriff of Luzerne county; Mr. Wadhams, the acting Coroner; Mr. Storrs, the representative of the owners, seem to be puppets in their hands. The miners are for the time the law. They are not utterly without reason, and as yet have made no extravagant demands, but it is plain to see that they do not intend to allow the least shrinking from the fullest investigation of the disaster.

An instance or two will show exactly how these men fell. When the heap of bodies was discovered in the gangway, the first reached, with one exception, was that of Evan Hughes, the "inside boss;" it was passed by many times and was not touched until many of the bodies more remote had been picked up and carried by it. A party of correspondents of the press from distant cities essaying to enter the line for the purpose of gaining intelligence were met with a torrent of abuse, and only accomplished their purpose at a great personal hazard. Coroner Wadhams, attempting to show a party of gentlemen the tunnel, was driven from its mouth by the miners, and himself and party assailed as "paper-collar wretches." A decent suit of clothes, or more properly a dress showing the wearer to be something else than a miner, seemed enough to provoke the wrath of these poor fellows, who have been unmanned by the horror that had come upon their comrades, and the perils surrounding themselves. There will, of course, be some subsidence of the present bitterness, but the most sanguine anticipate that the inquest, which will commence on Saturday, will be marked with extreme earnestness at least.

Among the Families of the Dead.

From the Scranton Republican, 9th.

It is utterly impossible adequately to describe the terrible scenes of bitter anguish among the women and children outside the lines during the time of the hoisting and bringing out of the dead. Such terrific and heartrending cries of agony and distress, such weeping and wailing, it falls to the lot of but few to witness. All night long the cries of women and children were heard upon the extensive walls of the colliery, and up and down the road that skirts the hillside. It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the dreariness of this night scene, broken by the sobbings and moanings of these distressed widows and orphans; the whole sufficient to appal the senses and chill the blood. Many of the distressed women, acknowledging and realizing to its full extent the awful situation of their husbands and sons, were sitting and walking in front of their houses all night long, uttering low, plaintive, and pitiful sounds. It was almost impossible to get their attention even for a moment in order to express a hope for better things to come out of their uncertainty. They realized the worst. Hope was gone—the last ray extinguished. "Pitty my poor little ones" was a constant expression, which will be appreciated with double and treble force when we consider the destitute condition occasioned by the strike which has but just ended. All these homes are in a most miserable condition. These people need immediate help. During the day, while the bodies were being taken out, the expressions of countenance of these poor creatures in waiting along the line were awful. As one body after another was taken out and uncovered for recognition the pent up agony would seem to burst forth anew in the most distressing manner. When it was announced that the body of Mr. Evans was found, with a son embraced in each arm, the anguish of that wife and mother was most afflicting, as she ran up the road distracted with grief. Other anxious faces are here—there are wives looking for husbands and sons, mothers looking for their dead boys, and sisters looking for fathers and brothers. In passing one house, one poor frantic woman was groaning under the burden of a lost husband and sons, and uttering the pitiful cry of "Who will care for my poor children now?" That beseeching, heartrending petition is often heard upon every hand:—"O God, be merciful!" "Have pity!" It is sufficient to chill the blood in the veins to behold such scenes and hear such cries. One woman was seen standing with a little one in her arms and three or four tugging away at her skirts, lisping "papa," "papa:" she, in the depths of her despair, seemed intently gazing with upturned countenance upon some bright object of a cherished faith. There were no tears at Avondale yesterday; the depths of agony were too great for such an expression, for the wild and impassioned grief seems as if it would rend the very soul and distract the mind. It cannot run away in tears. The hardest heart must be moved to offer substantial pity to these poor unfortunates. Come forward quickly. A good work is yet before us. The wires will soon complete the list of sufferers.

—The new basis of representation in Massachusetts Republican State Conventions allows one delegate from each town and each ward of a city, and one additional delegate for every two hundred Republican votes. If the State is fully represented, the convention will consist of 1083 members, about 700 less than last year. Boston, which has had 198 delegates, will now have but 92.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 10, 1869.

The chief feature in the Money market to-day is the unsettled condition of gold, brought about by the efforts of the Wall street cliques, and the consequent uncertainty as to the future course of the Money market. These disturbing influences have a very injurious effect upon money and trade by the distrust which they necessarily engender among capitalists and business men.

The excitement in New York during the week has been very great, and at present there are no signs that the effort at disturbance has been exhausted. The result, so far, has been to create there a stringency of currency and an advance in the rates for loans, and from the mysterious manner in which the two millions of greenbacks paid out by the Treasury yesterday have been absorbed, it is believed that the cliques have commenced the process of locking up currency as well as gold. The influence of the New York market on our own is unfortunately too great to allow us to look on these nefarious proceedings with indifference.

There is no change in the tone or rates of the loan market, so far, but the prospects of an easy money market are not so bright.

Gold opened at 135⅛, and closed at that figure, weak.

Government stocks were quiet, but prices strong.

The Stock Board was more active to-day, but prices remain without much change. In State loans coupon 5s sold at 93½. City 6s changed hands at 101 @ 101½ for the new issues.

Railroad stocks were in better request. Sales of Reading Railroad at 48⅛@48⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 121½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40¾; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30½, b. o.

Canal shares were quiet, with a sale of Lehigh at 26½, b. o. No demand for miscellaneous shares, and prices are nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa Cp 5s	53½	100 sh Read.	.860wn.	48⅛	
$200 City 6s, New	101½	2	do	.85.	48⅛
$600 do	101½	100	do	.b30.	48⅛
$10000 do .2 cts.	101⅛	100	do	.860.	48⅛
$100 do	101½	100	do	.b30.	48⅛
$400 C & A 6s, '82	85½	200	do	.18.	48⅛
6 sh Cam & Am R.	121½	100	do	.b10.	48¾
40 sh Penna RR.	57⅛	100	do	.c.	48⅝
16 sh Leh Val R.	56	100	do	.b10.	48⅝
$20 sh O C & A R.	8.	100	do	.b30.	48⅞
	b5.	40⅝	100	do	.48 3-16
100 sh Ph & E.	.b60.	36⅛	500	do	.85wn. 48⅝
11 sh Leh N St.	.18.	36½	500	do	.s10. 48¾
100 do	.b30.	36½			

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121½; do., 1864, 120⅝@120¾; do., Nov., 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do., July, 1865, 119¼@119½; do. 1867, 119⅜@119¾; do., 1868, 119⅝@119⅞; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; United States 6s, 109⅛@110. Gold, 135⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@121; do. 1862, 121@121½; do. 1864, 120⅞@120¾; do. 1865, 120¾@120⅞; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, new do. 119⅜@119½; do. 1868, 119⅞@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109⅛@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝; Gold, 134⅞@135⅛; Silver, 130½@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·30 A. M.	135
11·15 "	135	11·50 "	135⅛
11·25 "	135⅛	12 M.	135

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, September 9, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	1,029 10
From Pottsville	209 04
From Schuylkill Haven	2,358 03
Total for week	3,596 17
Previously this year	450,948 19
Total	454,545 16
To same time last year	565,077 05

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—There is not much Cloverseed here and it ranges from $7·50 to $8·50; Timothy is in steady request at $4·25@4 62½; Flaxseed sells on arrival at $2·50@2·55 per bushel.

There has been no further movement in Quercitron.

The Flour market is very, very dull, and there is more disposition to realize. About 400 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·62½ per barrel; extras at $5·62½@6; spring wheat extra family at $6·75, and $7·75 for low grade and fancy; $6·25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio, and fancy at $8@9·20.

Rye flour sells in lots as wanted at $6·37@6·50.

In Corn Meal no transactions.

There is rather more demand for wheat and holders are firmer in their views. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·50@1·52; some Delaware at $1·51, and Kentucky white at $1·65.

Rye is selling at $1·15.

Cory is very quiet. Sales

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH—CRITICAL POSITION OF FRANCE AND OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The reports circulated in Paris and London relative to the actual condition of the health of Napoleon, and transmitted to us by the Atlantic cable, are contradictory. His Majesty presided at the Council of Ministers held at St. Cloud, but postponed his visit to Paris. One despatch says his health is "improved," another intimates that he was not seriously ill at any time, whilst a third informs us that he is "much improved" in condition. That he is invalided is, however, certain. It is said, indeed, that his system is just now in a state of "stagnation" of the vital force rather than one of convalescence.

The Emperor of France is in his sixty-second year. Though this is not an age that suggests the close of a career where there is robust health, or where life has been passed with temperate regard to the requirements of nature, it is a great age at which to bear severe disease. Age is so important a point in view of disease that many maladies, always curable in the prime of life, are always fatal at sixty. Napoleon was, perhaps, never richly endowed with vital force, and the store he had has been sadly encroached upon by a life that in many vicissitudes has naturally yielded much to the temptations of the senses; nerve and brain also have been somewhat overwrought of late years, and now, with less elasticity than the majority of men have at his age, he finds his system torn with the oft-repeated agonies of a disease certainly incurable and now apparently well nigh beyond all control. His position is very grave. Nelaton apparently refuses longer to be responsible for his Majesty's condition. Ricord has been called, and it is reported also that advice has been sought among the great doctors of Germany. Finally, however, there is a limit to the utmost that science can do in keeping our physical machinery in operation; and we may fairly infer, from this sudden summoning of all advice that may have a possibility—even the least chance—in it, that his Majesty touches that limit. We see also that the Empress is kept within call. There are critical moments in the history of dynasties when all depends upon presence at the capital; and it is apparently recognized at the Tuileries that one of these may be near. If Napoleon should die with Eugenie at Constantinople some one else might be regent, and in that contingency the chances of the Prince Imperial ever to come to the throne would be smaller even than they are.

Napoleon's life is at this moment the most important of any in Europe, for his death, and his alone, may convulse the Continent. We have seen a Czar pass away and his place taken almost without the consciousness of his subject empire. If Prussia should change rulers it would be only a change of place for the national portraits. Other changes would be most apparent in the almanac of Gotha. All these nations accept the fact of a reigning dynasty; France does not; but her eternal protest is that she will tolerate no dynasty; that she is not the property of any family; that she cannot be degraded to an heirloom, but is forever the mistress of her own destiny. If she accepted the empire, it was with Louis Napoleon as Emperor, and his very recognition of her right to choose, while it indicated on his part a true perception of the only basis of a throne in France, will be held as committing even him to her right to choose again. France cannot be bound by any law, by any constitution or agreement written on paper or cut in brass; neither can her own sons ever be for an hour depended upon as an army to sustain any system, order, or idea that is once repudiated by the national impulse. She is the *enfant terrible* of nations. She will blurt out her thought anywhere, and, whether in word or act, will recognize no conventionality that contravenes her sovereign and absolute will. How can a dynasty be made to stand in the presence of such a people? No man can count upon the life of the Emperor for a day; no man can count upon the permanence of the present order in France for a day beyond his death, and with that order gone what hurly-burly may not follow? Napoleon has just disturbed Germany very greatly by his propositions to give greater freedom to France. How much more, then, would Germany be disturbed with the French people suddenly taking to themselves all the freedom that others covet? With a tumult in France, how the present organization in Spain would melt away! There is no house in Europe in such order that it might defy the chances of this possible crisis.

There is one peculiar hope for order in France and Europe, and that is in Prince Napoleon. When France last had the opportunity to freely express her own will, the republic was set up. Louis Napoleon, acting on the not unreasonable assumption that the republic was tending to a reign of anarchy, gratified his personal ambition by pulling it the other way, and the republic, instead of becoming a chaos and a butchery, as he pretended to fear, became the empire. His hope has been that the power thus gained would be passed down to his son. The conflict in France, therefore, will be whether the nation will yield to that one man's idea or insist upon its own. Will not the nation instinctively revert to the idea of the republic and repudiate the claims of a possible tyrant in his minority? All the indications are that France is eager to try again the solution of that problem from the consideration of which she was rudely thrust away by the "2d of December." On the other hand, many interests, no doubt, will endeavor their utmost to sustain the claim of the Prince Imperial, and in this conflict there is the highest probability that Prince Napoleon may stand forth as the grand compromise candidate, uniting in his own person the best that might be claimed, equally by those favoring the republic and the dynasty. For he is the best Bonaparte of them all. And if such a nation, in this age, accepts the dynastic idea, it will only be in the rare case where the successor may be an intelligent and even able man. He is also a republican by education and apparently by natural taste, and his recent declarations in favor of liberalism are so much in keeping with his whole career that they are not accused of even an electioneering insincerity. Europe may be congratulated upon the hope that the presence of this man in France affords her.

DOMINION NOT POWER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Another speech by the Canadian Governor-General, reported to us from New Brunswick, is noteworthy as reaffirming some of the most interesting of the positions taken by him at Quebec, and as containing a sagacious and friendly reference to the United States. We should judge by the tone of his several speeches that Governor Sir John Young is by temperament and intellect qualified to make known to the people of the Dominion the slightest shade of that parental indifference as to the selfish possession of her colonies which is now becoming constitutional with the mother country. The parent is old, and prosperous, and comfortable, has happily outlived the fallacy that territorial obesity is main strength, and is awake to the need of giving freedom to her members, and suffering her children to to have the fair play of their instincts and faculties. The colonial children have attained a majority, the mother contemplates their union among themselves, and even hears without great concern a proposition that some of them shall be married off her hands. We think Sir John Young has said something to this effect, and said it with so British an air that we doubt not he has reflected Mr. Gladstone's sentiments in spirit, if not in letter. Governor Sir John again says that, though every fault in the world, down to the misdirection of a shoal of mackerel, is laid at the door of confederation, yet is the fact of union indispensable to the well-being of the American colonies. The Dominion has a career before it which it may safely and honorably pursue, not only undisturbed, but, he also believes, "with the complete good-will of the people of the United States." Sir John may securely calculate upon the American disposition to tolerate the largest liberty of choice in such matters as colonial dominion. We have States enough, to be sure. The continent is wide enough, in all conscience. The Hudson Bay Territory has ample room and verge enough to permit a free field to adventurous nationalities which seek to build upon the foundations of their enterprise a history and economy of their own.

Canadian Confederation is one thing: Australian Union is another. What was foreshadowed in our correspondence a month ago is verified by the appearance in England of an independent call for a conference in London of duly appointed representatives from all the Australasian colonies of England. To obtain colonial representation in Parliament, to place the more advanced of the colonies on a diplomatic footing, to administer colonial affairs by a board, are some of the motions for reform which are hinted in advance for the consideration of such an assembly. The general complaint of the colonists is that the mother country recognizes "no responsibility for their welfare or safety, nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need." Though the home side of the question will hardly admit this statement of fact, we conceive that the complaint of the Australians is in the natural course of events just what it should be. Britannia having performed the matronly office of bringing up all her territorial children by hand, has no longer any anxious care for their destiny. They are big enough to protect themselves; they are very far off. After a large experience of possessing and losing, after having spent millions of money on unrighteous wars, the historic dame has reached the generous conclusion that the greatest of national riches are to be found in the magnanimity of letting well alone. Without making a vain effort to keep her wonderful possessions in an imperial grasp, she is content to allow them the chance to grow as great as herself. This is not only in the best taste, but it is a matter of necessity. Australia is too populous and prosperous to be longer considered a floating appendage of the British empire thousands of miles away. At the same time it is one of the phenomena of the age that what was formerly a matter of revolution is now only one of evolution. States are changing their relations by a law of peaceful growth, and governments are almost guilty of Christian renunciation with a view of acquiring such a thing as moral power over their possessions.

For ourselves, we are more interested in seeing other nations well-governed by themselves than by us. It will save these United States a world of trouble if some crying States will comfortably and freely keep their identities, and leave us to ours unmolested. Great nations stand responsible for aid and comfort to their weaker relations, and can scarcely escape the task of turning good Samaritan, and nursing some infirm nationality; but if a State can keep its feet, and walk and work for itself, by all means let it do so. Our interest is in seeing the world well self-governed. We have something at stake in that interest, above and beyond our national aggrandizement, and count no addition of territory a gain that comes with self-seeking on our part. Let our neighbors govern themselves liberally and ably, and they will have gone far to deserve our welcome whenever they shall apply for annexation, and our respect if they shall not. We think we discover a reciprocity of tone in this statement of the position of the United States and that uttered by Sir John Young on the part of England. It is a proof that both countries have grown too great to fear.

THE MINING HORROR.

From the N. Y. World.

The Avondale catastrophe exceeds in horror any which we have ever been called upon to record. Nothing more baleful than the doom of the two hundred dead miners found heaped upon each other, with blood upon their lips, their hands clenched in death agony, and their glassy eyes unclosed, has been known among mankind. Greater numbers have perished by the stroke of calamity: in earthquake, storm, or battle; but all other forms of death seem alluring when compared with that which finally released the miners from an extremity of which it is impossible to think without a shudder. The horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta; of the mountain cave in which the fugitive Algerians took refuge and were suffocated with smoke by order of the ferocious St. Arnaud; of the burning cathedral in a South American city, in which nearly the entire concourse of worshippers were destroyed, seem to lose something of their awfulness in the contrast. Two hundred men walled in with night, stifled with slowly gathering vapors, groping through black winding arcades, and falling at length at the closed gate of their mephitic prison-house, a writhing mass of terror and despair, constitute a picture from the contemplation of which we shrink appalled as we do from the ghastly and hideous images which Dante tells us that he saw in Malebolge.

It is all over now. The dead men rest from their labors, and, like those who perish in bed or battle or by any of the strokes of fate, their works follow them. No comments of ours can summon them again to life or mitigate the anguish of the bereaved wives and children who clustered about the mouth of the pit, and whose pain must have been only less than that of the victims who were slowly suffocating beneath their feet. Nor have we a very sanguine hope that any preachment from this appalling text will do much to avert future disasters of the sort. The recklessness of human life in this country has grown into a proverb. Here was a cavern in which hundreds of men daily trusted their lives, which only had communication with the outer air through a single shaft surrounded with buildings of the most inflammable character. It was a grave. It ought to have been inscribed with the legend which the Florentine saw blazoned over the Gate of Hell. It is probable that there are other mines similarly deficient in means of ventilation. Doubtless there will be for a month or two a fitful paroxysm of shaft-digging and a fine outburst of executive vigilance. This will, of course, abate, and in due time we shall have other avoidable tragedies to record. The men who compose corporations are doubtless humane enough, and individually disposed to exert all means to protect the safety and lives of their servants. But corporations in the aggregate frequently work through clumsy and inefficient instruments. Somebody's criminal negligence and stupidity have sent hundreds of men into eternity. Inquiry in similar cases generally discloses the surprising fact that nobody is to blame. The stockholders are, of course, spotless; the directors have met regularly and passed resolutions; the superintendent has obeyed orders with the nicest precision—so that, of course, the responsibility finally devolves on Providence, which is not amenable to the penalty of the law or the censure of a coroner's jury.

If anything except legal enactment and supervision could arouse the owners and authorities of these perilous caverns to the need of renewed vigilance and ampler means of safety, this unspeakable tragedy would do it. No one can think of it without the extremest pain which human calamity can incite. Incidents of a pathetic sort generally transpire on the recovery of the bodies of the victims. Little notes of tenderness and affection, written upon old fragments of paper to sweetheart, or wife, or child, are frequently found. Sweetheart and wife and child may possibly have stood upon the warm, green earth, a few hundred feet above the writer, weeping in the sunshine, as he wrote in darkness his final message of affection and farewell. A touch of nature makes the world akin, and interest and sympathy brighten around these melancholy tokens of human love and suffering, such as the mere visitation of death, even in its most grisly and awful aspect, could not evoke.

The frequent recurrence of accidents in this perilous branch of industry suggests the need of an immediate and careful revision of the laws designed for the safety of the laborer. After all that human statutes, diligently enforced, can do for his protection, there remain a host of dangers which are inseparable from his employment, and from which it is impossible to shield him. The safety lamp of Davy guards him from the most perilous of these subterranean conditions, the dreaded fire-damp; but nothing can protect him from the dangers of flooding, of being crushed by the falling roof of the cavern wherein he delves, or from a hundred kindred perils which beset his calling. We owe him, at least, whatever protection the best laws most diligently enforced can secure to him, and it will go hard if the blood of the two hundred dead of Avondale cry to our law-givers in vain.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Times.

The probability that Cuba will become, sooner or later, an independent State, and the clear possibility that she may become, in certain contingencies, a State of our Union, make the problem of her commercial future both to her and to us one of the highest interest and importance.

Before the insurrection, the Custom Houses in Cuba collected annually something like $16,000,000 of import duties and $2,800,000 of export duties on American trade, while the officials and traders secured additional sums, estimated as high as $8,000,000. All these annual revenues were drags on the productive energies of the colonies. It is clear that with such charges and exactions abolished—as they would be, for example, with annexation—these energies will be powerfully assisted. And, again, with free institutions established in the island, either with or without annexation, American capital, enterprise, and labor will find a larger field, and American productions and manufactures a better market.

Cuba saved from devastation and properly governed will, whether independent or annexed, unquestionably add to the prosperity of our people. But it is impossible not to note with apprehension the gradual destruction of property at present in the island. Recklessness and frenzy are now at work to prostrate its productive powers. Soon after the first revolutionary movements, Valmaseda began the destruction of property; the patriots attacked and paralyzed the copper mines; estates were burnt or confiscated; the volunteers seized authority regarding internal management from the hands of Spain; executions, murders, and sequestrations became general. At such a rate, the "Pearl" has been rapidly diminishing in price.

What we must do, however, in our present discussion is to take the normal condition of Cuba in time of peace. In considering the productive capability of the island, we suppose that the following might be a fair estimate of its *taxation*, official and otherwise:—

The sum officially published in Madrid, marking the portion of Cuba in the general budget, 1866-67		$32,852,233
Amount collected from lotteries	$9,300,000	
Additional paid by the community for the same	700,000	
Total	$10,000,000	
Less 25 per cent. of the 29,300,000 included in the general budget	2,324,000—	7,676,000
Total		$40,528,233
Two per cent. additional on income tax for corporation service		2,376,644
Private donations paid for smuggling articles subject to import and export duties, not reported at Custom-house		7,500,000
Total sum in gold paid by Cuban population before the war		$50,404,877

There is no more striking proof of the importance of the present wealth of the Queen of the Antilles than the foregoing figures, and nothing can so well justify all efforts made to save Cuba from destruction in the interest of the commercial world, even were there no reasons of humanity to move our better feelings.

If, out of the 370,000 slaves of that island, 250,000 were to be found able-bodied laborers, their wages, at the rate of $6 per month, would amount to $18,000,000—or little over one-third of the exactions heretofore borne. These figures will show that to abolish slavery is not to curtail the prosperity of Cuba, provided persecutions, war and incendiarism are stopped at once. But there is very little time to lose in stopping the work of destruction which has already gone so far.

The aggregate exports of the nine more important ports for the six months ending on the 30th of last June give the following items, showing a marked decline:—

	1869.	1868.
Boxes of sugar	1,120,000	1,090,524
Hogsheads of sugar	366,318	435,407
Hogsheads of molasses	291,392	337,110
Tonnage for the above	628,822	695,184

The partial increase in some ports is owing to a precipitancy in bringing produce to market, which will cause a corresponding diminution in the six months to come. The last news of incursions at Jaguey Grande, which lies in the meridian of Cardenas, sounds the alarm among the rich plantations of the West, heretofore unharmed. And, in general, it may be remarked that next year the diminution of products will be much greater, because many of the plantations that contributed to the present crop have since been ruined or paralyzed.

There can be, of course, no doubt about the conclusions to be drawn from these facts and figures. The productive power of Cuba will one day be greatly increased under the healthful stimulus of free institutions. But in the meantime the island is retrograding fast. Alike on commercial and humanitarian grounds, it is desirable that the friendly offices undertaken by our Government regarding Cuba may result in very prompt restoration of peace and prosperity to the island.

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SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
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GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
will be opened Saturday, the 11th instant,
No. 119 S. EIGHTH STREET,
with a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of the finest domestic and imported goods only, making a specialty of Kid Gloves, Neckties, Cravats, and Scarfs, in the most superior and varied styles. Introducing the novel features of presenting to the purchaser of twelve articles, the thirteenth; hemming all handkerchiefs purchased free of charge.
Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.
The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.
Polite Saleslades in attendance.
9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 9 15

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MARIE S. FULLER, administratrix of the Estate of ABBOTT H. FULLER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 13, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
9 1 wfm 5t Auditor.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME
NEWFOUNDLAND DOG
FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address
4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
130,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,250 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
267,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,604 25. Market value,	$1,130,225 25
Real Estate	95,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,156 98
Cash in drawer	412 65 — 116,569 63
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. B. Morris.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN F. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

The Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. F. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castilloux,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison.	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAKY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS: Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A general meeting of the Republican Invincibles Club was held last evening at the Hall of the National Union Club, Chestnut street, above Eleventh, to organize for active service during the present campaign. Alexander P. Colesberry, President; W. M. Neill, Secretary. The President, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the compliment paid him. The President then announced as Marshal, George Truman, Jr., and Assistant Marshals, Caleb Kimber and Joseph K. McCammon. The Chairman stated that the club would parade as soon as it was thoroughly organized.

—A new Lodge of Knights of Pythias, called Evening Star Lodge, No. 187, was instituted on Thursday evening at Lanark Hall, Frankford, by the Grand Officers of the Order. The following gentlemen were installed as officers of the new Lodge:—A. Foulds, V. P.; J. Bannister, W. C.; E. C. Gibbs, V. C.; H. Gentry, W. G.; R. W. Mackle, R. S.; E. J. Dedaker, F. S.; W. H. Ainsworth, W. B.; E. Dingler, I. S., and C. Cornell, O. S. This makes the third Lodge of the Order in Frankford.

—Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Louis Mitchell, No. 716 Marshall street, below Brown, was knocked senseless with a loaded whip in the hands of a man who called upon her to inquire about his wife. Mrs. Mitchell, who is the sister of the woman inquired for, refused to give any information, when she was struck back of the head with a loaded whip. She fell senseless, but soon recovered. Her injuries are not considered fatal. Her assailant escaped in a carriage.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—John McCaffrey, aged twelve years, residing at No. 2215 Filbert street, fingers mashed in a cotton mill. William Cahill, aged twenty years, residing in Delaware, leg broken on board the canal boat Ewing.

—The following are some of the principal articles exported from Philadelphia during the month of August:—67,213 pounds bread, 755,145 do. oil cake, 13,000 do. lard, 15,840 do. soap, 75,376 do. tallow, 8983 barrels flour, and 83,016 bushels of wheat.

—The funeral of the late Charles A. Deaney, which took place yesterday morning from No. 1209 Catharine street, was attended by Company C of the Gray Reserves. Funeral services were performed at St. Joseph's Church.

—Samuel Kates, a car driver, was thrown off the platform and considerably bruised yesterday by the car and a cart running together at Orthodox and Paul streets. No other damage was done.

—A stable, on a small street back of Vine street, between Fifteenth and Broad streets, took fire last night, about quarter past 10 o'clock, and was badly burned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—Judge J. S. Black is in Washington

—Vice-Admiral Porter is lying ill, with neuralgia, at Annapolis.

—President Grant left Washington, last night, to join his family at New York.

—President Grant and his Cabinet attended a state dinner at Secretary Fish's.

—Judge Austin, of St. Peter's, has been nominated for Governor of Minnesota.

—New York has thus far subscribed $8000 for the sufferers by the Avondale disaster.

—The Dismal Swamp is on fire, and a vast amount of standing timber is being destroyed.

—The Bond and Creswell wings of the Republican party of Maryland have reunited.

—Three Wells and five Walker Congressmen have been declared elected in Virginia.

—The savings bank at La Grange, Mo., was robbed on Tuesday of six hundred dollars.

—At the Navy Department it is denied that any news has been received of the alleged mutiny on the Sabine.

—A laborer named Bresnan was killed at Williamsburg, N. Y., yesterday, by the caving in of an embankment.

—Captain Smith, of the Camden schooner J. T. Knight, has been held to bail in $2000 to answer the charge of having cast away his vessel.

—The Common Council and Board of Aldermen of New York yesterday tendered the Harvard crew the hospicalities of the city on their return.

—The gentlemen most prominently mentioned as Secretary Rawlins' successor are General Dodge, General Schofield, and the Hon. James Wilson.

—Lawrence F. Melrose, alias George W. Morton, was arrested last night, in New York, for an attempt to swindle Tiffany & Co. of $17,000 worth of diamonds.

—Lord Walter Park and Lord Paget, on Tuesday, with Generals Sturges and Custar, went on a buffalo hunt near Hays City, Kansas. Each of the noblemen shot two bulls.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Bishop of Bath and Wells has resigned.

—Slight disturbances have taken place in Madrid, but no lives were lost.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

Conclusion of Mr. Sellers' Argument.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—After the close of our report yesterday, Mr. Sellers having finished his recount of the attacked divisions, concluded as follows:—

Thus, may it please the Court, I have purged all the polls that the complainants attacked, charging to the respondents every vote that we have failed to answer for in the clearest manner, and we have left the following majorities:—

Mayor	1720	Solicitor	893
Controller	1729	Prothonotary	672
Dist. Attorney	1491	Receiver	314
Commissioner	982		

I have always thought in regard to this case, and I now think, that owing to the exclusion of so many naturalized citizens last year, these majorities ought not to be disturbed. If in this your Honors differ from me, still I think no tribunal could urge these polls more rigidly than I have done, and yet do justice to the cause. I candidly believe that the men returned as elected undoubtedly carried this county, and if there had not been such an enormous exclusion of naturalized citizens, they would have presented such majorities as would have induced the petitioners to desist from the expense and trouble of such a contest as this.

Thanking your Honors for the patience with which you have heard me, and my learned opponents for kindness and candor they have shown me, I now close.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

AVONDALE.

List of the Killed by the Great Colliery Disaster.

2.30 P. M.—Thomas Carson, of Hampton mine, and George Morgan, of Nanticoke, experienced and competent miners, with twenty men, have explored every part of the workings, and are satisfied that all the bodies have been recovered; but outside parties say two men are still missing. One hundred and eight bodies have now been taken out.

The following is a full list of the dead:

William Allen, Madisen Allback, John Bowen, William Bowen, Elijah Bryant, John Burtch, John Burtch, Jr., Patrick Burke, Peter Conlin, Andrew Frothingham, Charles Frear, Hugh Gilroy, Daniel Givens, Darius Guyter, Evan Hughes, Thos. Hughes, John Hughes, Willie Hatton, Thomas Hatton, William Harding, William D. Johns, 1st, Jas. Williams, John Clark, Wm. Dick, John R. Davis, Thos. Davis, Wm. Dowdle, Michael Daly, Wm. Davis, John Davis, Lewis Davis, John Harris, David Johnson, James Haskins, Stein Howell, Thomas D. Jones, Edwin Jones, Daniel Jones, David Jones, Rowland Jones, John Jenkins, Wm. D. Johns, 2d, Thos. Jones, Peter Johnson, Wm. D. Jones, Reese Iandy, Wm. Lewis, William Evans, 1st, Murray E. Edwards, W. J. Evans, Edward W. Edwards, William Evans, 2d, William Evans, 3d, W. R. Evans 1st, John D. Evans, W. R. Evans, 2d, Daniel Edwards, Thomas Llewellyn, Reese Llewellyn, Thomas Morris, Joseph Morris, W. T. Morgan, Patrick McGarrick, Samuel T. Morgan, James Murray, Samuel R. Morgan, James Mallon, Henry Morris, John Neaker, William Ross, Edward Owen, Wm. Powell, Willie Phillips, Wm. Porfet, Jas. Phillips, Palmer Steele, Dennison Slocum, George Stackhouse, William Shyck, John Thomas 1st, John Thomas 2d, Ed. Taylor, David Thomas, Jacob Mosher, D. P. Pryor, Thomas Phillips, John Powell, Wm. Wildrick, James Powell, Thomas Roberts, William Reese, David S. Reese, David Reese, Griffith Roberts, William Ruth, Thomas Ryan, John Roberts, Evans Reese, William Reese, William Williams, 1st, William Williams, 2d, William T. Williams, 1st, William T. Williams, 2d, William N. Williams, Morgan Watkins, Richard Wooley, David Wood.

The above, 108 in number, were in the mine. Besides these Thomas Williams and David Jones were suffocated on Monday evening in attempting to enter.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 9.—It has from the first been hoped that Mr. Hughes, inside foreman, would have made some memoranda, which, being found, would give information as to the time life was prolonged; and when his body was brought up his coat was off and his tools, time books, &c., were missing. After it was deemed certain that no more bodies remained in the mine, Mr. Benj. Hughes, general inside foreman of all the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mines, and brother of Evan Hughes, taking four men with them, went down to search for his brother's coat, hoping to find in it the memoranda so much desired. He found the coat 500 or 600 yards from where Mr. Hughes' body had been found, and outside of both barricades. It contained his compass and other tools, and two time-books, but no memorandra whatever, so that all hope of having a record of the last hours of the dead is lost.

No doubt all the bodies are now up, as thorough explorations of the mine reveal no more, and one hundred and eight represents the total loss of life. There are fifty-nine widows and one hundred and nine orphans made by this disaster. Numbers of the men have children living in the old country, and the destitution here is great and requires immediate relief. The strike of three and one-half months had reduced all the families to the verge of starvation, and the men not being at work long enough to receive any pay, there never was a case that appeals more strongly to the charitable. The funerals have been going on all day.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 9.—Please request each neighborhood that may wish to relieve the widows and orphans at Avondale, to immediately take such measures as they may think best to collect funds for that object and forward the same as soon as practicable to W. S. Wilson, First National Bank of Plymouth; Col. H. B. Wright or Thos. P. Hunt, Wilkesbarre; Theodore Spring, National Bank of Pittston; W. W. Winton, National Bank of Scranton; George Corsy, Scranton, or Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia. One hundred orphans and sixty widows need aid. T. P. HUNT, Secretary.

THE STORM KING.

Fearful Hurricane Along the New England Coast.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—The gale last evening from four to five o'clock was the most severe known here since 1815, when the city was partially submerged. Throughout this State the damage is immense, and several lives have been lost. In this city the Hartford Railroad depot was demolished, and Rose & Walker's tannery partially blown down. The Oriental mill was unroofed, and two operatives badly hurt. The Chestnut street church steeple was blown down, and nearly all the other church steeples were injured.

Probably one hundred buildings were unroofed. The Bristol Railroad will not be passable for several days. Many vessels are ashore in Narragansett and Mount Hope bays, but most of them will come off without much damage. A small new church on Narragansett pier was entirely demolished. The sloop Resolution went to pieces in Wickford harbor and two men were lost. Octavian Rice was killed in his barn in Warwick.

Great damage is reported in Bristol, East Greenwich, Newport, Pawtucket, Fall River and other places.

The papers of to-day contain four or five columns of details of the wreck and ruin by the storm.

The hurricane of last night extended over most of eastern Massachusetts. At Nahant a large dwelling and stable were blown down, and the depot on the steamboat wharf was blown into the sea. At Hull every boat at anchor in the harbor was driven ashore or sunk. The windows of the Marion House were blown in and the outbuildings unroofed. At Hingham the streets were blocked with trees, and barns and chimneys were blown down. The Agricultural Hall at Marshfield was levelled to the ground. In Abington three church steeples fell, and the large nail and tack factory in South Abington was unroofed.

At Braintree the steeple of the Congregational church was carried off.

At Newburyport, and towns further east, the gale was less violent.

The Coliseum organ is ruined. It had just been sold to Chicago parties for $5000. The big drum was also smashed.

Nearly every vessel in Boston harbor dragged anchor, and many collided, sustaining damage.

At Marblehead Frank Barrett, of Nashua, N. H., was killed.

The Sagamore House, on Nantucket Beach, was swept from its foundation, but the inmates were uninjured, having just left for safer quarters.

The gale all along the eastern coast was the most terrific experienced for years.

Captain Smith, of the schooner J. T. Knight, has been held in $2000 bail for trial, charged with casting away his vessel. The mate has been discharged.

Foreign Notes.

—Croquet matches are the rage in England.

—The Great Eastern is to be painted white.

—The velocipede fever is raging in Australia.

—Edinburgh has brought out a steam omnibus.

—The city of Mexico will celebrate Humboldt day.

—New South Wales is still afflicted with bushrangers.

—Sugar production is becoming an extensive interest in Australia.

—The suicides in the British army last year were one in ten thousand.

—One of the out-going bishops of the Irish Church is ninety-nine years old.

—The difference of level between the Red and Mediterranean Seas is sixteen inches.

—An American steamboat has been put upon the Rhine, and astonishes the natives.

—A recent fire at Civita Vecchia destroyed the supplies of the French troops in Rome.

—Twelve hundred persons were last year summoned before London courts for cruelty to animals.

—Diamond cutting, which is the specialty of Amsterdam, gives employment to some 10,000 Jews there.

—A circus lion at Madras bravely submitted to a caudal abbreviation after taking five ounces of chloroform.

—Four Americans in Paris are negotiating for the purchase of the Heidsieck Champagne establishment at Rheims.

—A sanguine Englishman proposes to explore Mount Ararat, bring home the ark, and place it in the Crystal Palace grounds.

—A Paris journalist says the false hair worn by the ladies of the gay capital would make a pile as high as the Napoleon column.

—The King of Hanover has published a letter calling on Louis Napoleon to invade Germany, thrash Prussia, and restore Silesia to Austria.

—A Prussian naval physician proposes a dark yellow flag with a red cross as a universal flag of distress, to be respected by all civilized nations.

—Among the naval prize money distributed to British sailors, last year, was $125,000 for captured vessels and $11,000 for destruction of pirates.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 35	MOON SETS	9 28
SUN SETS	6 18	HIGH WATER	7 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Donau	Southampton	New York	Aug. 31
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
India	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Cella	New York	London	Sept. 11
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 11
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Halley	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 11
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 11
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 11
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 16
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, London, P. Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Naiad, Iver, St. John, N. B., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr L. A. Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. G. Irish, Rathbun, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Eunice, Barker, 23 days from Salt River, Ja., with logwood to Henry L. Gill—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Mary A. Harmon, Harmon, 3 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lovber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tait, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 8th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Sharpley, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at New Inlet bar, has on board 154 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2080 do. rosin, 154 do. tar, 100 do. pitch, 70,000 feet lumber, 31,000 juniper bolts, 2 bales cotton, 15 do. rags, 158 pkgs. dried fruit, 8 bbls. flaxseed, 26 ale barrels, and 14 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 8th inst.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, hence, at Salem 6th instant.

Brig Edith Hall, Snow, for Philadelphia, remained at Pensacola 1st inst.

Brigs Charles Miller, Gilkey, and Amos M. Roberts, Doak, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at Wiscasset 6th instant.

Schrs Wm. Collyer, Taylor; Albert Pharo, Shourds; W. D. Cowgill, Kelley, for Philadelphia, and Breeze, Martin, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schr James Bradley, Bradley, hence, at Norwich 6th instant.

Schrs J. Wainwright, Abrams; C. & C. Brooks, Brooks; Julian Wilson, Cavalin; and M. Vapor, Jr., Christie, hence, at Providence 7th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Dixon, hence, at Lynn 30th ult.

Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst.

Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, hence, at New Bedford 7th instant.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Rogers, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 7th inst.

Schrs James Veldren, Cawlicer, and Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, hence, at Fall River 5th instant.

Schrs Caribel, Small, and William Pratt, Parsons, from Boston; Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

Schrs Vapor, Johnsen, from Providence; Lewis Cass, Ackin, and James Hoffman, Shropshire, from New Haven, all for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, of Wednesday, says:—Intelligence reached this city yesterday that the steamship Pioneer, Capt. Sharpley, which cleared from this port for Philadelphia on Saturday last, was ashore on Oak Island beach, just over Bee rip, at inside of the bar, between Fort Caswell and Oak Island lighthouse. The extent of the damage feared we were unable definitely to ascertain. The tug boats are all down the river to assist the Pioneer, and we had hoped that some one of them would have arrived last night, when we could gain full particulars. The Messrs. Beery have been called on to assist, and are at the scene of disaster. No doubt the ship is being relieved of her cargo, and we trust she may be gotten off. The heavy sea which has prevailed off our bars for the past several days, has made it dangerous for vessels to put out.

A telegraphic despatch, under date of yesterday, says:—The work of getting the steamship Pioneer off the beach is still going on with encouraging prospects."

Swedish corvette Josephine, Captain Ankarkronee, from Lisbon June 25, via Western Islands, 32 days, at New York 8th inst., mounts 24 guns, and has a crew of 312 officers and men, all told. The Josephine is bound to Boston. She has two scientific gentlemen on board, who discovered a bank in the Atlantic Ocean, fourteen miles long and nine miles wide, bearing N.NE. and S.SW., in lat. 38 45, long. 40 10. The bank lies between America and Gibraltar, and in the track of vessels bound from England to Madeira. They named the bank after the ship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1869.

WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

8 20 19t

☞ OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869.

The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge who desire to participate in the Laying of the Corner Stone, by Masonic ceremony, of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park, on MONDAY next, are hereby notified to be at the Mansion House, at the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., PRECISELY, of that day.

The procession will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress as used at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple—black silk hat black dress, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Officers will wear their regalia. The Officers of Subordinate Lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons.

By order of the R. W. G. MASTER.

GEORGE W. WOOD, Grand Marshal.

9 8 3t

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

24 tuth 7 s

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mananaa y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 28f

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 6t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27f

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—H O P K I N S'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS [better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 69c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811),
NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance stores, to wit:—

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
30,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge.
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,500 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Skins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at

BALTIMORE, Md., and FORT McHENRY, Md., with the following amounts of merchantable HARD WOOD, viz.:—

Fort McHenry, Md. ..... 800 cords.
Baltimore, Md. ..... 99 "

The wood for Fort McHenry to be delivered on the wharf of the Fort, corded for inspection; one half of the amount to be delivered on completion of the contract, the balance by November 15, 1869. The wood for Baltimore, Md., to be delivered at such times, and in such places in the city of Baltimore, Md., as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster may direct until the entire amount is delivered.

Bidders will be required to make a deposit of money (on the day of opening the bids) with the undersigned corresponding to amount of contract, as a guarantee that they (or he, as the case may be) will execute their (or his) offer if accepted. Money to be returned if bid is not accepted. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Wood." Application can be made to the undersigned for any additional particulars bidders may require.

By order of
Bvt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls,
Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Third District Department of the East. 9 9 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22f

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath-rooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.

The lot is 23 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
At Drexel & Co.'s,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1428, 20 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27 fmw1m No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$29
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

RELIEF FOR THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

THE movement commenced in this city by the appointment of George H. Stuart as agent, and the meeting at the Commercial Exchange, for the collection of funds for the relief of the families bereaved by the Avondale tragedy, will, we hope, meet with a liberal response from every generous Philadelphian. The destitution of the dependent widows and orphans is heightened by the long strike which brought them to the verge of starvation, and doubly stricken now, by want and the sudden loss in the most dreadful manner of the strong arms that would have gladly provided for their necessities, no feeling heart can resist their touching claims to compassion and relief. If anything could increase the moral justice of tendering to them prompt and liberal aid, it would be the consciousness that the State, notwithstanding the vast extent of its mining operations, has neglected to provide the safeguards against these terrible disasters which the experience of other countries has shown to be highly useful. If we had no building inspectors in Philadelphia, lives would constantly be jeopardized here by imperfect and dangerous structures; but, in the mining regions, where the dangers are intensified a hundred-fold, no legislation interposes to protect the underground toilers from the thousand perils interwoven with their dangerous avocation, and it is left to the cold consciences of capitalists and corporations whether they will or will not make the expenditures necessary to grant important guarantees to human life. We devoutly hope that this long deferred duty will not be neglected by the next Legislature, but meanwhile the latest victims of an imperfect and perilous mining system should not be left starving in the midst of their sorrows. Every consolation that pecuniary aid can give should be bestowed with a liberal hand, and the rugged pathway of the stricken wives and little ones should be smoothed by all the help that money can bestow.

FAILURE OF THE ROYAL ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN BULL has recently been terribly swindled by the collapse of one of the leading life assurance companies of England, the Royal Albert. It was started more than thirty years ago, on a nominal capital of $1,500,000, and it has absorbed since that time twenty or thirty other companies, extending its operations to the East Indies, China, Japan, and the leading towns of the continent of Europe, and outwardly wearing such an aspect of prosperity that the directors gave to the shareholders a dividend of seven per cent. per annum. It is now found to be hopelessly bankrupt, and sixteen thousand policyholders who have been swelling its revenues in the confident belief that they were thereby providing forty millions of dollars for dependent families, find that they have been the victims of a gross delusion.

The British journals, in discussing this failure, attribute it in part to the reckless or dishonest course of the Directors in declaring dividends when the assets were insufficient to meet impending liabilities, but they think that it is due, mainly, to the policy of the company in absorbing many other insurance concerns, to the rapid increase in the number of deaths among its policy-holders, and to the want of proper governmental supervision.

The British journals say that while a life insurance company is in its infancy there is little danger that it will become insolvent, unless it is grossly mismanaged, but that after it has been in operation fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, the demands upon it become so frequent that financial rottenness is speedily exposed. They also recommend the passage of Parliamentary regulations, requiring the publication of detailed statements of the condition of each company, or the adoption of a system similar to that prevailing in New York or Massachusetts.

Although the people of this country are not directly affected by the failure of the Royal Albert, it will serve a useful purpose here if it prompts all our Legislatures to devise effective safeguards for the protection of policy-holders, and at the same time induces those who seek insurance to inquire carefully into the reliability of the respective insurance companies. In 1868, sixty millions of dollars were paid for life insurance in the United States, and the expenditure for this purpose is rapidly increasing. Already the companies are liable for policies amounting in the aggregate to a sum but little less than the national debt, and while it is a matter of vital moment to tens of thousands of dependent families, that when their policies mature there should be no Royal Albert failures in our own country, it is evident that only a few Commonwealths have created effective safeguards against this danger, and that the legislation of Pennsylvania, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, is lamentably defective.

Persons who insure lives or property are also often wofully negligent in investigating the standing of the companies to which they pay premiums, as well as the stipulations and restrictions of the policies which are issued. Even where the companies are perfectly solvent, there are so many clauses that a policy is sometimes worthless to the holder in consequence of restrictions which had escaped his notice. Scarcely one man out of ten reads or understands all the stipulations of his life or fire policies. Some of the parties who owned goods in the Patterson warehouses, for instance, had policies of insurance containing a stipulation that they were null and void if a heating apparatus was used in the building to increase the value of the material insured; and if this clause is strictly enforced, the policies are, on their face, entirely worthless, and the insurers paid their money for absolutely nothing. Similar instances are constantly occurring, and they should prompt every insurer to scrutinize every line of his policy, as well as the standing of the company which issues it.

CAPE MAY.

SOME of our New York contemporaries have alluded to the late fire at Cape May in a manner that seemed to indicate that it would give them pleasure if this watering place were to be wiped out of existence altogether. The great defect with Cape May is, in the eyes of a genuine New Yorker, that it is about one hundred further from New York than it is from Philadelphia; that it has been built up by Philadelphia enterprise, in a great measure supported by Philadelphia patronage, and especially that it is, without any thanks to New York, undisputably the finest watering place on the whole American coast. Every person who has visited Cape May and Long Branch know very well that the latter is a mere make-shift beside the former, although New York money and New York puffing have done their best to make it the leading sea-side resort. There is a certain air of refinement, elegance, and culture observable in the summer society at Cape May that the New York watering places may envy, but which they cannot rival. The "loudness" which, to a very great extent, characterizes Long Branch, Saratoga, and other places patronized by Gothamites, has an attraction for a certain class of persons who feel uneasy when they by chance get into good society, and when an average New Yorker finds himself at Cape May, the first-class hotel accommodations, the bathing, and all the other attractions of the place do not compensate for the uneasy feeling that oppresses him at being thrown among a class of persons whom he instinctively feels to be his superiors. We do not wish to be unnecessarily invidious, but it is well known that the tone of society is something very different in Philadelphia from what it is in New York, and this difference is very decidedly shown at the watering places patronized by the leaders of fashion of the two cities. In the heterogeneous state of society in New York, we suppose that a certain want of culture is unavoidable; and while we do not admire the "style" that rules there, we do not blame the press for endeavoring to put as good a face as possible upon its deficiencies.

As for Cape May, the recent fire there was undoubtedly a great misfortune: but there still remain magnificent hotels, unequalled in their accommodations by any in the country, which will be open to guests for the few remaining weeks of the season. Before another season the disaster, which New York imagines has wiped Cape May out of existence, will be repaired. New and more elegant buildings will be put up in the place of those that were destroyed, and the place will present a more attractive appearance than it had done heretofore, and its unequalled bathing will attract the same class of visitors as have given it a reputation in years past. We are reasonably sorry for New York, but there is not such another place on the coast as Cape May, and that Fifth avenue cannot buy the surf for Long Branch is, perhaps, a misfortune, but it is one for which there is no remedy.

ST. LOUIS AWAKE.

ST. LOUIS has been going it rather strong lately, and it has come out particularly emphatic on the subject of removing the national capital. This project has been received with immense favor in St. Louis, and nowhere else. The Mississippi Valley Convention which met at Keokuk yesterday was composed chiefly, if not entirely, of delegates from St. Louis, and consequently its performances must be looked at as an expression of the desires and opinion of St. Louis. It seems that St. Louis wishes to have a World's Fair held there in 1871, and it asks that Congress shall pay the expenses, which it will undoubtedly do for fear that St. Louis might be offended, and sink disgusted into the mud of the Mississippi, and be heard of no more. The convention also demand a full share of the diplomatic appointments for the Mississippi valley, reciprocal trade with all nations, and a few other little favors that will probably be attended to in course of time, since St. Louis asks them.

We are rather glad to see these signs of waking up on the part of St. Louis, for it has apparently been half asleep for a number of years back, and some of us had pretty nearly forgotten its existence. But St. Louis has determined that Chicago shall no longer carry off all the honors, and that even if it cannot have the national capital removed, it will make a noise in the world, and let people know that there is such a place.

IT is evident, from the text of the proposed new form of government in France, which we published yesterday, that the Emperor surrenders, after all, but a small portion of his power. He grants to the Corps Legislatif the right to devise new measures, and they have also the right to adopt resolutions of inquiry into the causes or character of governmental movements, similar to those which are frequently offered in Congress. But meanwhile the Senate, which is composed of men appointed by and devoted to the Emperor, is endowed with co-ordinate powers of legislation similar to those exercised by the Senate of the United States; and no bill can become a law without its approval. It can not only amend the bills framed by the Corps Legislatif, but if it is decidedly hostile to them, their second consideration at any one session, by the Corps Legislatif, is forbidden. Ministers are dependent only on the Emperor (not on the Parliament, as in England), and they can be impeached only by the Senate. The underlying idea of the system is that the popular branch of the Legislature is to be allowed comparative freedom to agitate, but that it can decide and control nothing without the consent of the Emperor and the Senate.

VERY WINDY.—And now comes Boston with a new sensation, a tremendous and terrific gale of wind, which has knocked the roof off the Coliseum, upset any number of churches and private dwellings, and twisted some of the venerable plants on the Common out of all shape and symmetry. All along the New England coast the King of the Winds has been playing his pranks, and a number of lives have been sacrificed by his revels. Boston may now console herself with the melancholy reflection that, if the Jubilee has been outdone, it has been outdone only by a Boston hurricane.

VIRGINIA.

The Election for Congressmen—The Full Official Vote.

The following is a summary of the official vote for members of Congress in Virginia:—

AT LARGE.

	Radical. Crane.	*Conservative.* Segar.
First district	14,136	12,173
Second "	18,717	13,392
Third "	17,387	15,367
Fourth "	13,891	12,916
Fifth "	13,542	16,629
Sixth "	5,219	16,441
Seventh "	11,124	15,851
Eighth "	6,148	14,710
Totals	100,064	117,479

Majority of Joseph Segar, Conservative, over A. M. Crane, Radical, 17,415.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Richard S. Ayer, Radical	8,923
Joseph Segar, Conservative	7,377
D. M. Morton, Independent Radical (colored)	6,523
Lewis, Independent Conservative	5,056
Ayer's plurality	646

SECOND DISTRICT.

James H. Platt, Radical	16,781
D. J. Godwin, Conservative	11,255
T. M. Baynes, Independent (colored)	2,736
—— Newberry, Independent	675
Platt's plurality	5,526

THIRD DISTRICT.

Charles H. Porter, Rad	17,311
J. W. Hunnicutt, Con	13,041
—— Mulford, Ind. Con	854
Fields Cook, Ind. Rad. (colored)	231
Porter's plurality	4,270

FOUTH DISTRICT.

George W. Booker, Con	13,101
George Tucker, Rad	9,568
W. H. H. Stowell, Ind. Rad	4,699
Booker's plurality	3,533

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Robert Ridgway, Con	16,552
G. G. Curtis, Rad	13,571
Ridgway's majority	3,161

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Milnes, Jr., Con	12,123
John T. Harris, Rad	6,815
—— Phelps, Ind	2,425
Milnes' plurality	5,308

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Lewis McKenzie, Con	15,878
C. Whittlesey, Rad	11,073
McKenzie's majority	4,805

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

J. K. Gibson, Con	14,717
G. S. Smith, Rad	6,244
A. C. Dunn, Ind	178
Gibson's plurality	8,473

From the above it is seen that the Congressional delegation will stand as follows:—

At Large—Joseph Segar, Con.
1st District—Richard S. Ayer, Rad.
2d " James H. Platt, Rad.
3d " Charles H. Porter, Rad.
4th " George W. Booker, Con.
5th " Robert Ridgway, Con.
6th " William Milnes, Jr., Con.
7th " Lewis McKenzie, Con.
8th " J. K. Gibson, Con.

The split among the radicals in the Fourth district permitted a conservative to slip in between the two radical candidates, while Crane, the radical candidate at large, had a clear majority of 975 in this district.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* upbraids the numbers of Southern people who, at the close of the war, were converted into an army of mendicants and invaded the North with matchless intrepidity and much success. Their crusade was, in its opinion, bad enough, but their adventurous imitators in 1869, it complains, are mortifying and humiliating their own people and compelling the North to believe that the South has become a seminary of chronic charity-seekers. It demands that a prompt stop shall be put to this organized system, and that these swarms of itinerants shall stay at home and go to work.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that for two excellent reasons it disbelieves the story that the Great Western Railway has been purchased in the interest of Mr. Vanderbilt—first, he is better off without it, and knowing it, does not, therefore, probably wish to buy the property; and second, the British proprietors are satisfied with their investment, and do not, therefore, probably wish to sell out.

—The Parkersburg (W. Va.) *Times* intimates that the progressive Republicans in Wood county, that State, will soon inaugurate a movement, in co-operation with that in Ohio county, in favor of repealing the disfranchising clause of the State Constitution and of adopting a liberal policy towards those lately in rebellion.

—Besson, the pedestrian, began on Monday the feat of walking backwards from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, fifty-four miles, in five days, on a wager of $1000. He started at 11 o'clock A. M., and reached Newburyport, twenty miles, at 7 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.—The Board of Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until October 1st. A. E. DOUGHERTY, 9 10 4t Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 6th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President. WILLIAM G. CROWELL, 9 7 4t Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
9 6 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES. Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.
9 4 9t ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoonated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 45

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 47,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 8 3t City Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads: for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction
Is the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

The undersigned will re-occupy their premises, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, on

"Monday Next, September 13."

They have rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment destroyed by fire in January last, and now present

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,

Superior to any which they have heretofore offered to the public.
9 9 3trp J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 9 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

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NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
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FOR GENTLEMEN.
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PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

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RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
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8 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS, having been detained at Charleston by heavy gales until September 8, will be unable to sail before SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869.
9 10 2t E. A. SOUDER & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
I.
ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK.

Ruby Gray's Strategy.

By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

Author of "Fashion and Famine," "Mabel's Mistake," "The Curse of Gold," "The Rejected Wife," "Soldier's Orphans," "Doubly False," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "The Wife's Secret," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "The Heiress."

RUBY GRAY'S STRATEGY, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is the title of an entire new novel from the pen of this talented American authoress, just published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia. The novels of Mrs. Stephens are productive of both pleasure and excitement. They are, moreover, always successful, for the reason that, while this gifted author is a conscientious follower of nature, she has also that fine artistic sense which teaches that nature, when shown within the lines of art, must be measurably heightened, colored, and enlarged. This is the real secret of successful writing—a secret appreciated by such masters of fiction as Dickens and Thackeray. There is no previous work of Mrs. Stephens so full of her peculiar power and genius; none so absorbing in conception and development, as "Ruby Gray's Strategy." It is fully equal to her "Fashion and Famine."

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price, $1 75 in Cloth; or, $1 50 in Paper.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have also just issued a new, complete, and uniform edition of the other popular works by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Their names are as follows. Price of each, $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

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MABEL'S MISTAKE. THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.
FASHION AND FAMINE. THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE REJECTED WIFE.
THE GOLD BRICK.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD. SILENT STRUGGLES.
MARY DERWENT.
THE HEIRESS.
DOUBLY FALSE.

II.

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THE AMERICAN JOE MILLER; or, *Punch for the Million. With over One Hundred Engravings*, from designs by Kenny Meadows, Cruikshank, Leech, Phiz, Hemming, Hine, Crowquill, Doyle, etc. Complete in one large volume. Price, 50 cents.

LOVE AND LIBERTY.

LOVE AND LIBERTY. A narrative of the French Revolution of 1792, by Alexandre Dumas, complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price, $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

THE WOMAN IN RED.

THE WOMAN IN RED. A companion to "The Woman in White," by Wilkie Collins, and to "The Woman in Black." Paper Cover. Price, 50 cents.

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Price, $1 75 each in cloth; or, $1 50 each in paper cover.

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THE REJECTED WIFE. *Sixth Edition.*
DOUBLY FALSE. *Fifth Edition.*
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This novel is equal in interest to Wilkie Collins "Moonstone." We quote from the preface:—

"In justice to himself the author thinks it requisite to state that the entire plan of this story was sketched out, and several of the chapters written, before the first lines of Mr. Wilkie Collins' 'Moonstone' had been given to the public.

"He has further denied himself the pleasure of reading 'The Moonstone' till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge of having derived the outline of his plot from the work of another writer.

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PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Fruit and Floral Evening Reception,
BANQUET, MUSIC, SPEECHES, ETC.,
TO BE GIVEN TO THE
NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.
The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of Black Hamburg Grapes, and other fine fruits, for the occasion.
Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days.
8 31 11t4p H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 15 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

GET THE BEST.—
THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY
THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
9 9 1m Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 5 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. 6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 4 doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

EDUCATIONAL.

[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

EVENING SCHOOL
Opens Sept. 13th, at
Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Buildings, cor. 10th & Chesnut Sts.
Classes formed every evening in Penmanship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates.
Call or send for Circulars. 9 9 4t4p

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1099, Phila. P. O. 9 1

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1869.

"The Republic"

is the name of the new newspaper which yesterday afternoon burst upon the astonished city. It was hitherto considered that Gotham already boasted more evening papers than she knew what to do with, or could support. How the *News* (pronounced "*Noo-yez*"), the *Telegram*, and the *Mail*, and other one and two-cent evening papers too small to be remembered, manage to exist from day to day, is a mystery best understood by the respective cashiers. The *Republic*, however, may have come out only to prove how easy success is with plenty of money and under proper management; only I do feel sorry when I see any poor devil throwing away all his little savings on so risky an enterprise. Look at Ahern, of the *Evening Gazette*, and Sweetzer, of the *Evening Mail* (not that I pity either of them, though). Consider Mr. William Young, who started *Every Afternoon*, which might better have been called *Essays after Dinner*, or *Post-prandial Platitudes*. It survived for precisely one month, and the poor gentleman sank $10,000 in that short space. Therefore, I can exercise the compassion above adverted to. I hope the *Republic* will succeed. It has one or two of the most naturally-gifted men in the whole sphere of New York journalism upon its staff. The trouble with these gentlemen is that they are just as erratic as they are gifted, which is not altogether what is desired in a new newspaper.

I hope the Harvard crew will not be disappointed in their dinner at Delmonico's. Mr. Delmonico, by-the-way, is reported to keep a

Delmonican Diary,

in which, for many years past, he has painfully and elaborately entered the name, condition, antecedents, and description of the *personnel* of whatsoever guest of his house was attractive enough to provoke his interest. Naturally he has gathered many facts about many celebrities, and his book, were it published, which it would scarcely be proper to have done, is said to teem with bright anecdotes and original reflections about the possessors of some of the most noted names in this country and in Europe. It may be taken for granted that the "true story" of many a brilliant notabilty, many a fugacious star, is there set down. What revelations about the Sorosis, or the Opera Bouffers, or General Grant, or Horace Greeley, or Charles Dickens, or the Chinese Ambassadors, and the thousand and one young bloods and fashionable notabilities are not inscribed upon those candid pages! In this mention of Delmonico's it is not out of place to add that a rival establishment of a similar nature is contemplated up town. The upper portion of Fifth avenue is chosen as the locality, and a couple of brown-stone mansions have already been purchased for the purpose of being converted into one. The dwellers opposite, and on either side, swell with rage and republican imperialism, but that only increases the determination of the ambitious restaurateur. He cannot be stopped. He cannot be bought up. He cannot even be reasoned with, and made to see that his own interests require him to "shake" the enterprise. And why need he? There are worse places than first-class restaurants upon Fifth avenue. When a parvenu patriciau—if my rhetorical exigencies will pardon my coining such a paradox—is compelled to live with a gambling hell on one side of him and a *maison de joie* on the other, I should think the fumes from a *cafe* across the street would be almost like incense to him.

On the Fence.

The man who paid $15,000 for the right to use the fence surrounding the site of the new Post Office for an advertising medium is making a good thing of it. If he goes on as he has begun, his profits will not fall far short of $200,000. Bonner covered the entire superficies yesterday with his Ledger advertisements. To-day, unseemly wrappers of brown paper covered them, and the fence is ready for a fresh advertiser. This is making a business of the thing, is it not?

Mrs. Myra Bushnell is the name of

A Fashionable Milliner

who was so extremely close at a bargain that she was in the habit of obtaining, fraudulently, from a Canal street firm more goods, to the amount of several thousand dollars, than were charged her in the bills. To-day was to have been her opening day, but instead it has been her shutting up day, for Justice Dowling shut her up very tightly in the Tombs, in lieu of $1000 bail.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Bohemian Girl" by the Richings Troupe.

The performance of *The Bohemian Girl* last evening attracted a good-sized audience, who applauded liberally. The troupe is getting settled down to its work now, and the performance went off with more spirit than on the previous nights of the season.

Mr. Haigh, who appeared as "Thaddeus," is scarcely amenable to criticism, as it is understood that he has been laboring under a severe indisposition ever since his arrival in this country. He omitted the opening aria of his part, and evidently sang with an effort. In the last act, however, he put forth his strength and sang "The fair land of Poland" in such a manner as to procure an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Drayton made a favorable impression as "Count Arnheim," and he also obtained an encore for his singing of "Heart bowed down." Mrs. Bernard was in excellent voice, and she sang and acted her favorite *role* of "Arline" with her accustomed grace and fervor. Mr. H. C. Peakes gave a picturesque personation of "Devilshoof," which, however, was open to the objection of being a trifle overdone. Mr. Peakes will make an equally favorable impression if he will moderate his transports a little.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Fra Diavolo* will be given this evening, with the same cast as on Tuesday. At the matinee to-morrow *Martha* will be performed.

We hope that our readers will bear in mind the grand concert to be given by Mrs. Bernard and her troupe on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Avondale mine disaster. The necessities of the sufferers by this frightful catastrophe are said to be most pressing, and as the artists of the Richings troupe, the orchestra, and the attaches of the house have all volunteered their services, so that the entire proceeds may go to the sufferers, the least that the public can do is to fill the house to its utmost capacity. The entertainment, we feel assured, will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the public on its own merits, and it will give an excellent opportunity for those who cannot afford large sums to contribute towards a most deserving charity.

The *repertoire* as announced for next week is as follows:—Monday, *Bohemian Girl*; Tuesday, *Il Trovatore*; Wednesday, *Martha*; Friday, *Traviata*.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear in her great *role* of "Lady Audley." Mrs. Bowers plays this part with remarkable expression, and it is one of the most popular in her *repertoire*. We hope that this evening her friends will show their appreciation of her talents by filling the house to its utmost capacity. The performance will conclude with the comedy of *The People's Lawyer*.

CITY ITEMS.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have jus received by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China the celebrated Palm shape. Will be sold at their usually low prices.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Shakespeare an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedented low prices. But don't take our word for it.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those Fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe: they were all purchased under factory prices and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

"RUBY GRAY'S STRATEGY," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is the title of an entire new novel from the pen of this talented American authoress, just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The novels of Mrs. Stephens are productive of both pleasure and excitement. There is no previous work of Mrs. Stephens so full of her peculiar power and genius, none so absorbing in conception and development as "Ruby Gray's Strategy." It is fully equal to her "Fashion and Famine." It is issued in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, and is for sale by all booksellers, at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS,

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glassware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves. Show-room open till 9 o'clock at night.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? *Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections*, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON.—When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria; and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farmhouse in the land should be without this invaluable exhilarant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome, and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints, and malarious fevers, take the BITTERS at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade-mark, "HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.

A FAMOUS STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,

HAS BEEN PREPARING

DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing: some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS

ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,

AND WE HAVE NOW

NEW FALL GOODS,

FINE AND FRESH

READY-MADE: OR,

READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER

IN THE

LATEST FASHIONS,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

MARRIED.

WILEY—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, LEWIS H. WILEY, of Washington, D. C., to VIRGINIA M. WILLIAMS, of this city.

DIED.

COMLY.—On the 7th instant, WILLET A. COMLY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1040 N. Tenth street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at William Penn Cemetery, Somerton, Twenty-third ward.

DUFF.—Suddenly, September 9, MARY JANE, widow of the late Edward Duff, and daughter of the late William and Sarah Diehl.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DUFFEL.—On the 7th instant, HENRY DUFFEL, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Old Front street, above Hart lane, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

MOONEY.—On the 8th instant, MARY ANN MOONEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Duffy, No 1626 Christian street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, JOSEPH SNYDER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Corinthian avenue, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

WAGNER.—On the 8th instant, CASPER WAGNER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2059 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

ARE TEMPORARILY LOCATED

On the Upper Floor of the Building

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Where they will be happy to see all their old friends and patrons, and to receive orders, as usual, for everything in their line, which will be attended to with their usual promptness and care. 4 5 mwf4p

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB,
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES

AND

COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET,

8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 lmrp

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

BLANKETS—CANTON FLANNELS.

19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS,
19 CASES BLANKETS.
9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS,
9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS,
9 CASES CANTON FLANNELS.

Just opened, at very attractive prices, every desirable thing in these goods.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS,

ALL GRADES, AT

PERKINS & CO.'S,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL BLANKET NOTICE.

LARGE LOTS OF IMPERFECT BLANKETS FROM THE MILLS, at $3·50, $4·00, and $5·00.

The damage consists in irregularity in size and slight imperfections from the machinery. In other respects equal to the best goods.

Desirable at the reduced prices for Housekeepers and Hotels.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 10 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW STYLES

OF

CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 429 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9 6m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,

OF THE ISSUE OF 1873,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

IS OFFERED AT

Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 2614p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

DUE 1889.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For particulars apply to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 13 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Burial of a Number of the Avondale Victims—The Hudson Bay Claims—Embezzlements in New York—European Market Quotations.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Burial of a Number of the Victims of the Late Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 10—3 P. M.—The funeral cortege is just entering the town. The streets are lined with people.

The procession was preceded by a squad of soldiers, carrying arms reversed. They were followed by a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Next in the line were the hearses bearing the remains, and then came about 100 carriages containing the families and friends of the deceased. Hundreds of miners, wearing badges of mourning, appeared in the procession on foot. The following are the names of those interred on this side of the river in the Catholic cemetery:—Daniel Pryor, Dennis Gayton, James Murray, James Harkin, John Maher, Michael Daley, James Wilcox, John Groaty, and several others whose names have not been ascertained.

FROM NEW YORK.

Charged with Embezzling $7700.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—H. B. Mattison, a former internal revenue officer in this city, who was, with Sheridan Shook, Assistant Assessor Abrahams, and another person not yet arrested, charged with embezzling a check for $7700, paid for internal revenue, came from Venango county and voluntarily gave himself up, and was held in $5000 bail for examination.

More Relief.

The Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney, and Public Administrators' Offices to-day subscribed $445 in aid of Avondale sufferers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The commissioners for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies have concluded their business and made their awards to those companies, which surrender all their possessionary rights to the United States in Oregon and Washington Territories.

FROM HALIFAX.

The Dominion Parliament.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Mr. Archibald was yesterday elected to represent the county of Colchester in the Dominion Parliament. The result of this election gives great satisfaction to the Unionists and proportionate dissatisfaction to the Repealers.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10—4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞, and for account, 93. Erie firmer at 24¾; Illinois Central, 94.

PARIS, Sept. 10—4·10 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 70·25f.

HAVRE, Sept. 10.—Cotton opened heavy.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10—4·20 P. M.—Five-twenties, 86⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Bourse is excited but firmer.

ANTWERP, Sept. 10.—Petroleum flat at 55¼f.

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan

$6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Humboldt's Childhood and College Life.

Alexander von Humboldt was born at Berlin, September 14, 1769. His father was Major Alexander George von Humboldt; his mother was of French extraction. He had but one brother, William, who was his elder by two years.

The childhood of the two brothers was passed at the Castle of Tegel, about three leagues from Berlin. It was in the midst of pleasant scenery; a dark pine-clad hill rose at the back, in front extended the lake, and beyond it lay the town and famous fortress of Spandau. No traditions of precocious intelligence are recollected of Alexander—the man who outlives family and fellow-workers, and gains twenty years beyond the common lot, leaves no contemporaries of his boyhood to recount to a new generation the shadows of eminence forecast upon his youth. From such reminiscences, however, as can be collected, we perceive that in his early training lay the germs of his ultimate greatness.

His education began with his brother's in 1775, under Joachim Heinrich Campe, a teacher who went by Rousseau's theory; combining the physical with the mental development of his pupils, and treating the study of the natural sciences as of equal importance with that of the classics and metaphysics. Next to Klopstock, Campe was accounted the greatest of German critics and philologists; but the work of his in which his young scholars probably found most edification, was a translation of the famous adventures of "Robinson Crusoe." Alexander's taste for the natural sciences was already awakened, and the hero of that history filled him with a longing desire to visit strange lands upon his own account.

Campe remained but a year at Tegel, and was succeeded in his office by Christian Knutte, a young man, poor in purse, but rich in learning, who pursued the same system as his predecessor. Throughout the childhood of his pupils, and up to the period of their father's death, which happened in 1779, many distinguished visitors appeared at Tegel—princes, statesmen, old companions in arms, and famous scholars; amongst the last come Goethe and Dr. Ernst Ludwig Heine, the physician of the family, and a learned botanist, who instructed the boys in his favorite science on the system of Linnæus. When they were sent to Berlin to pursue their education, Christian Knutte accompanied them; he also went with them when they were transferred to the University of Gottingen. At this famous seat of learning, the most distinguished teachers during the young Humboldt's residence were Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; Christian Gottlieb Heyne, a great classic; and Eichhorn, Professor of Arabic, and a profound Biblical scholar.

But the man who exercised the most permanent influence over the mind of Alexander was George Foster, son-in-law to Professor Heyne. He had seen what the University sages had but learnt from books. He had outdone the adventurous Robinson Crusoe. At eighteen he had sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and had since written an account of his voyage. In his company Alexander spent most of his leisure, and his example and conversation mainly determined the bent of the young student's future life.

In 1789 the university course of the two brothers ended. William proceeded to Paris with his old tutor Campe, and Alexander remained in Germany, prosecuting his studies. He applied himself to geology, then a new science, directed thereto by the works of Abraham Werner. Humboldt's first journey was a mineralogical tour with Foster up the Rhine, and through Holland to England. He afterwards embodied his observations in a work which supported Werner's theory that all rocks are of aqueous formation. It was his earliest published production.

He next went to a commercial academy at Hamburg, and thence to Freyburg, where he remained a year studying mining under Werner. In 1792 he gained his first appointment as inspector of mines in Franconia. Here his duties were very heavy; he had to remodel the mining system throughout, and to travel continually inspecting the working of the new operations; at the same time he lost no opportunity of pursuing his scientific researches; he botanized, he descended into the mines to examine the fungi that grew in the shafts, and, if the district were mountainous, he studied the rock formations, and speculated on Werner's theory. His powers of continuous labor were marvellous; busy as he must have been at this period, he wrote largely for the scientific journals, and published a work on the local botany of the neighborhood of Freyburg.

In 1795 he resigned his office of inspector of mines, and proceeded to Vienna, where the magnificent collection of exotics gave him great facilities for the study of botany.

During the following year his mother died, and was buried at Tegel, and in the subsequent spring his brother, who was now married, met him at Berlin to divide their inheritance. William's share was Tegel. Alexander's an estate in Neumark, which he sold to the poet Franz von Klaist, to raise funds for the journey which was the object of his dreams. Until it should come to pass, he diverted his energies with numerous plans and many short excursions. He made a geological tour with Leopold von Buch through Salzburg, Styria, and the Tyrolese Alps, and in 1798 he went to Paris, where his brother William resided, whose house was a rallying point for all the French *savans* and distinguished men who visited that gay capital. Of this period were two abortive plans for journeys to South America, the Archipelago of the Pacific, New Holland, Madagascar, and the Cape of Good Hope; they were set on foot by the National Museum of France, but fell to the ground for lack of funds to carry them out; and the only good Humboldt reaped from his disappointment was the friendship of Aime Bonpland, one of the naturalists who had been appointed to accompany the voyage of exploration to South America.

In 1798 he and Aime Bonpland spent the winter in Spain, and while in Madrid he was presented to the King, who promised him the support of his ministers if he undertook a

Voyage to the New World.

Thus encouraged, he resolved not to risk further disappointment by delay. Furnished with passports and with extensive permission for researches throughout all Spanish America, Humboldt and Bonpland despatched farewell letters to their friends and relatives, embarked on board the Pizarro, and got safe out to sea on June 5, 1799. So the great journey was begun.

Humboldt was then in his thirtieth year.

Many portions of the story of Humboldt's great transatlantic journey with Aime Bonpland read like the wildest traveller's tales, but they are told on the authority of his own narratives.

Their first stay was at the great Canaries, the Pizarro anchoring in the Bay of Santa Cruz. Their chief point of interest was Teneriffe; and, as the captain could not promise them a delay of more than four or five days, they immediately set out for Orotava, on the western declivity of the volcano.

They started before sunrise; the French vice-consul volunteered himself as guide, and an English gardener joined their party. Proceeding along a lofty aqueduct, draped with ferns, they arrived at the famous dragon-tree which is mentioned in many ancient documents, and said to have been as gigantic in the fifteenth century as when Humboldt and Bonpland saw it. Its circumference near the root was forty-five feet, and its height between fifty and sixty; it grew in branches candelabrum-wise, and each branch terminated in a cluster of leaves. Continuing to ascend through a forest of chestnut trees, they gained the rock of La Gayta and Portillo, and afterwards traversing a narrow pass between two basaltic hills, they entered on the great plain of Spartium. Here the landscape changed. Thus far they had seen only beautiful vegetation everywhere covering the ground, but this plain stretched before them like a sea of sand.

They passed the first night in a cavern, called the English Halt, and at three o'clock on the following morning started on again on their way. Two hours' walking brought them to Alta Vista, the ice sellers' station, beyond which point the ground became utterly destitute of vegetable mould. This tract in all volcanic regions is called Malpays. During the ascent many curious phenomena were observed; the travellers beheld the clouds spreading below them like a vast plain of snow. The ascent was very fatiguing, and the water-carriers lightened their loads by throwing away the geological specimens that Humboldt and Bonpland had picked up. After a march of three hours across the Malpays they reached the foot of the Sugar-loaf, which was so steep that they were compelled to climb it by an old current of lava, and, on gaining the summit, they could hardly stand for the violence of the west wind. The crater was surrounded by a parapet of lava, and through a breach in its wall the travellers were enabled to approach the funnel, which was about three hundred feet across in its widest part. The heat was perceptible only at a few crevices, which gave vent to aqueous vapors and a buzzing sound. The view from this height was very fine, and the atmosphere had now grown so transparent that they could even distinguish the different shades of vegetation, and the vessels at anchor in the port of Orotava. On their return they saw flocks of canaries of a brilliant green color.

On June 25 the Pizarro left Santa Cruz and sailed for South America. North of the Cape de Verde Islands they saw masses of the tropic grape, which grows on submarine rocks forty degrees north and south of the equator. From the twenty-second degree they found the sea alive with flying-fish, which threw themselves eighteen feet out of the water, and sometimes fell upon the deck. When the ship entered on the torrid zone, the voyagers began to study the strange beauties of a new firmament. On the night of July 4 they first saw the Southern Cross. The latter part of the passage was less fortunate than the commencement; a malignant fever broke out on board, and a young Austrian, whose mother was a widow, died of it, and was buried in the sea at sunrise. Humboldt and Bonpland determined to leave the infected ship, and on the morning of July 15 they perceived a low island with sandy hills, which appeared like an agitated sea from the effects of the mirage. On the following day the mountains of New Andalusia rose before them, and

Cumana

And its castles were seen amidst groups of cocoa trees. The splendor of the sky, the vivid coloring of the vegetation, all proclaimed the grand character of tropic regions.

The travellers presented their credentials, and were cordially received by the Governor, who assigned them a house well situated for astronomical and meteorological observations.

Their first excursion was to the peninsula of Araya, their object being to see the salt mines, and to make geological observations on the mountains that composed it. They started at two o'clock on a lovely cool morning, and sailed up the little river Manzanares, which was bordered with trees of gigantic growth—mimosas, celbas, and erythrinas—whilst swarms of phosphorescent insects glistened in the air.

At the salt-mines they saw a barefooted shoemaker, of Castilian descent, who had collected the traditions of the country, and who told them some curious particulars of the pearls of Cabagua, specimens of which he gave to Humboldt. He was a grave and dignified person, who despised riches, and the limit of whose ambition was the possession of an ass strong enough to carry a load of plantains.

They then proceeded to the Castle of Araya, which stood on an arid mountain, and looked less like the labor of man than like gigantic rocks of the primeval world. They passed a night in an Indian hut, and in the morning they visited the ruins of St. Iago; the walls had been blown down, but blocks of freestone, seven and eight hundred feet square, still remained to attest their enormous strength.

Expedition to San Fernando.

Their next expedition was to the mountains of the Indian missions. The first they reached was that of San Fernando, where an aged but fat and jovial missionary received them kindly, and lodged them for the night. The village, and the extreme neatness of the Indian huts, reminded them of the establishments of the Moravian Brethren in Germany; the dwellings were built singly, but in long, wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The square in the centre of the village contained the church, the mission house, and a caravanserai for travellers. In these regions, every German was considered a miner, and every Frenchman a physician; and both travellers had numerous calls upon their skill; wherever Humboldt went, specimens of ore were brought to him, and the inhabitants wished him to explore a wonderful crevice in their mountains, nine hundred feet wide, and filled with trees interwoven together, because they believed that it contained a gold mine. Humboldt consented, and, assisted by Indians and accompanied by dogs as a protection against the jaguars, he and Bonpland set forth on their expedition. Two caverns opened into this mountain, which emitted fiery exhalations, and the path by which they journeyed was a sort of narrow cornice above a precipice between two and three hundred feet deep. The farther they advanced, the more dense the vegetation became; they collected plants at every step, and the Indians made incisions in the trees, that they might observe the beautiful red and yellow woods that composed them. The supposed gold mine proved to be nothing but an excavation in a black stratum of marl, which contained abundance of pyrites. Humboldt, however, could not succeed in convincing the Indians of the fact; they were persuaded that the metallic grains washed down in the water must, from their brilliancy, be gold.

The travellers next proceeded onwards to the Convent of Caribe, the principal station of the missions. They were received by the monks with great hospitality, and found a numerous society in the convent. Humboldt was lodged in the cell of the Superior, which contained a good selection of books.

The Great Cavern of Guachedo

was three leagues from the convent, and the travellers set out to see it, accompanied by a party of monks and the Indian magistrate. Their way lay chiefly through the bed of a torrent, and they came suddenly upon the cavern, pierced in the vertical face of the rock, and forming an arch eighty feet wide and upwards of seventy feet high. A river issued from it, the rock was covered with gigantic trees, and wild vines waved in festoons before the mouth of the cavern. It was inhabited by nocturnal birds, whose fat was a chief article of food and commerce amongst the Indians. The explorers entered the arch, and following the course of the river within it, they saw heliconias, palm trees, and arums growing on its banks; vegetation did not disappear until forty paces from the mouth of the cavern. They advanced four hundred and fifty feet without torches, and where the light began to fail they heard the hideous, hoarse cries of the nocturnal birds, repeated again and again by the subterranean echoes. Their nests were funnel-shaped, and the roof of the cavern was riddled with them like a sieve. The Indians fixed torches upon long poles to show them to the travellers, and, scared by the light, the birds redoubled their cries, and answered each other from the remotest parts of the cavern. The river was from twenty-eight to thirty feet wide, but it was shallow, and in many places the stalactites compelled the explorers to descend into its bed to continue their route; at one point it formed a subterranean cascade, and here vegetation recommenced. The torrent deposited layers of black mould, and the birds dropped seeds, which germinated and grew up into blanched stalks, two and three feet high; but they were so much changed by the absence of light that it was impossible for travellers to determine their species. Farther than this point the Indians refused to go; they connected mystical ideas with the cavern, and neither the authority of the monks nor the expostulations of Humboldt and Bonpland could prevail on them to pass the cascade. The whole party were, therefore, obliged to retrace their steps.

When the travellers took their leave of the hospitable missionaries, they crossed a ridge of mountains and a vast savannah, to a steep and slippery slope, to which the monks had given the name of

"The Descent to Purgatory."

It was a descent which it took them seven hours to accomplish. The road was a series of rocky steps, over which, in the rainy season, the torrents dashed with impetuous haste. The mules, however, knew by instinct the way to go; the guides rode, but Humboldt and Bonpland preferred to walk, to gather plants. It was oppressively hot, and they heard thunder in the distance. Their object was to have gone farther eastward, but as they proceeded they found the routes becoming quite impracticable on account of the heavy rains that had recently fallen; they therefore went to Cariaco, and, embarking in a canoe with the botanical and geological specimens which they had collected on their journey, they returned to Cumana by sea.

Across the Country.

They remained at Cumana some time making preparations for a journey to the Orinoco and Rio Negro. They had before them a ten months' route across a country without any communication with the coast; and, having furnished themselves with intelligent guides, on November 10 they left Cumana once more, and sailed down the Manzanares to Caracas. It was the dry season, and while there they saw the savannahs on fire, kindled to improve the vegetation. In February they set out for the Orinoco; and the first marked object they saw on their journey was a famous tree, known throughout the province by the name of the Zamang del Guayre. It was a species of mimosa, its trunk sixty feet high and nine inches thick. Its beauty and peculiarity were in its hemispheric head, five hundred and seventy-six feet in circumference, with the branches bent downward in the form of an umbrella. The early conquerors of the province saw this tree in the same state as Humboldt did; he considered it at least as old as the dragon-tree of Orotavo.

The travellers journeyed by night, on account of the excessive heat. They visited the hot spring of Trinchera, which they found of a temperature sufficiently high to boil eggs; and while passing through the valleys of Aragua they saw trees, the trunks of which yielded from incisions abundance of glutinous milk, devoid of acridity, and of balmy smell. They both drank of it, and were told that it formed a very nourishing part of the native diet. These valleys were luxuriantly fertile, producing everywhere plantains, watermelons and calabashes. Here also they saw numerous bands of howling monkeys going slowly in procession from tree to tree, through the forests. The uniformity of their movements was very remarkable. When the trees did not touch each other the male who led the party suspended himself by his tail, and, dropping from the branches, swung himself to and fro until his oscillations brought him within reach of a neighboring bough. The whole file performed the same movement on the same spot.

When the travellers entered upon the llanos, they found the plains level for thirty square miles. In these vast and profound solitudes vegetation was scant and rare, and no dwellings were to be seen upon the dreary wastes. It was not until they had journeyed two days and two nights that they reached a lonely farm, where they rested, and the following morning resumed their way on horseback, at two o'clock, to avoid the heat of the day. Arrived at Calabozo they found a Spaniard, who had constructed an electrical machine. But what Humboldt had the greatest curiosity to see here were the

Gymnoti, or Electrical Eels.

He and Bonpland went, therefore, in company with several Indians, to make their experiments in the open air; for so great was the dread the natives had of the shocks they caused that, though Humboldt offered two piastres for a strong and vigorous fish, if brought to his house, he failed in obtaining what he desired. They were conducted by their guides to a stream which had shrunk into a muddy basin during the drought, and which was surrounded by fine trees. To catch the gymnoti in nets was extremely difficult, and the Indians fished for them with horses in the following manner:—They scoured the plain until they had collected about thirty wild horses and mules, which they drove into the pool. The tumult brought the eels out of the mud and excited them to battle. These aquatic serpents—of a yellowish, livid hue—swam on the surface of the water, and crowded under the animals, which the Indians prevented from escaping with their long harpoons. Stunned by the noise, the eels defended themselves by repeated discharges of their electric batteries, and several horses sank beneath the violence of the invisible strokes which assailed them on every side, while others, with eyes expressing the utmost anguish, and manes erect, endeavored to fly from the contest. Two horses were soon drowned; stunned by the shock, they sank, and were unable to rise again in the long struggle between the gymnoti and the other horses. The travellers anticipated that all the animals would be thus destroyed; but, after a time, the eels were wearied out and dispersed; they would require long rest and much nourishment to repair the galvanic force they had lost. Some of them now approached the edge of the pool, and the Indians took them with their harpoons, experiencing no shock as they raised them into the air, when the cords to which the harpoons were fastened became dry.

The Rio Apure.

The travellers left Calabozo well satisfied with their stay, and towards the end of March arrived at the mission of San Fernando, from which place, two days later, they set sail up the Rio Apure in a large canoe, managed by a pilot and four Indians, for the Orinoco. They soon entered a region inhabited only by jaguars, tapirs, and crocodiles. In some parts the river was nine hundred feet wide, and straight as a canal, with magnificent forest trees on its banks. In others, where the shore was open, they saw as many as eight or ten crocodiles lying on the sand. Bonpland went ashore to measure a dead one, and found it twenty-two feet three inches in length. The travellers heard of a girl who saved her life, when seized by one of these terrible creatures, by thrusting her fingers into its eyes; it quitted its hold, but bit off her left arm. The crocodile is an excellent swimmer, even against the strongest currents, but it turns slowly, and so occasionally loses its prey.

While going up the river the whole party commonly slept ashore in hammocks, slung between the trees, and were terribly disturbed by the cries and howling of the beasts by night. At Joval they saw a jaguar as large as a Bengal tiger; and one day when Humboldt had landed, he suddenly found himself within eighty paces of a jaguar lying under a ceiba tree; but he made a swift, silent detour, and escaped safe to the boat. Thus far they had been sailing on the Rio Apure, but now they came to

The Orenoco,

with lovely hills and majestic granite mountains in the distance. A vast plain of water spread around them like a lake, and the shores, parched by the heat, were bare as the sea-beach. At low water the river was six thousand feet wide; in the rainy season it increased to thirty-two thousand. Proceeding southwards the mountains of Encaramada appeared to rise from the water, as if seen on the horizon of the sea. The natives of the district have a tradition of great floods that once prevailed there where the waves of the sea beat against the lofty granite rocks which the travellers saw sculptured at an immense height with hieroglyphic figures. "At the time of the great waters," said the Indians, "our fathers went to that height in boats."

At the port of Encaramada they met with some Caribs going up the river for the famous fishing for turtles' eggs, and they landed at an island celebrated for its abundant supply, where they found a swarm of three hundred Indians encamped to make their

Harvest of Eggs.

Humboldt and Bonpland made a tour of the island, accompanied by a missionary and a trader. The beach was a plain of smooth sand, and they were shown by the missionary, with his long pole, where the eggs lay. By thrusting it straight into the ground, the sudden want of resistance betrayed the layer of soft earth where they were deposited. It was like a mining country, divided into lots and worked with the utmost regularity. The eggs were broken into long wooden troughs, filled with water, where they remained exposed to the sun until the oily part collected on the surface, when it was skimmed off and boiled, to make turtle butter. It was used for burning in lamps, and also in cookery.

They had an accident when they left the island. The boat was nearly upset by a sudden squall, and Humboldt with difficulty saved his journal, while books, papers, and dried plants were instantly afloat. One book they lost, but the other things were recovered; and their Indian pilot, who was to blame for the accident, told them, with the utmost coolness, that they would have sun enough soon to dry their papers. On arriving at Paramura, this man could take them no farther; but Bernardo Zea, a missionary near the great cataracts, volunteered to accompany them in his stead. Here Humboldt saw an

Indian Lady Undergoing a State Toilet.

She was being painted by her two daughters in black lattice-work on a red ground, with a dot in the centre of each diamond. It was a tedious ceremonial, for Humboldt spent some hours out herborizing, and on his return found it still unfinished.

Tour of Five Hundred Leagues.

As they ascended the river they found it crossed from north to south by a chain of gigantic mountains, and the waters, confined in their course for five miles by innumerable dikes of rocks which form natural dams, broken into a thousand foaming torrents. In this region the travellers were terribly tormented by the mosquitoes. In the missions on the Orinoco they furnish endless talk, and one old monk told Humboldt that he had enjoyed twenty years of their intimate acquaintance.

From the mission of San Fernando to that of Javita, the travellers sailed through the flooded forests in their canoe, and after a tedious and dangerous journey they gained the Rio Negro. They had already travelled one hundred and eighty leagues in their boat, and to reach the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare they would have to sail three hundred and twenty leagues more. Some of the travellers would have preferred a shorter route, but Humboldt and Bonpland persisted in the route they had originally laid down for themselves, and accomplished it. They then sailed down the Orinoco to Ataruipe, where there existed a cavern which was the sepulchre of an extinct Indian tribe. In this place they counted more than six hundred skeletons, all regularly arranged. Amongst them were funeral urns of oval form, the handles turned like serpents or crocodiles, and the edges adorned with designs similar to those of ancient Greece. The travellers carried away some skulls and bones, and the Indians, who approached their mules, instantly detected their presence amongst the baggage by the smell of the rosin that had preserved them. At the mission of Aturee, Father Bernardo Zea left them, after having shared all their difficulties and dangers during two months.

The travellers reached Angostura in June, having made a journey of five hundred leagues in seventy-five days. After their privations and hardships, everything appeared to them luxurious, and for a short time Humboldt and Bonpland, in perfect health, applied themselves to drying such plants as they had been able to preserve in the damp regions through which they had come; but on the same day they were attacked with a disorder, which, in Bonpland, took the character of a low fever. Humboldt soon recovered by taking bark and honey, but Bonpland remained for several weeks in an alarming condition. In July, however, he was sufficiently strong to continue his travels, and proceeding to Nueva Barcelona, they were embarked in an open boat, with all their collections, and

Returned to Cumana

by sea. Their friends came out to meet them with joyful congratulations, for a report that they had perished on the Oronoco had been current for several months.

Cuba and Bogota.

At Cumana they were detained some time, but in December they made a voyage to Cuba, and returning to South America in March, landed at Carthagena. Here they divided their collections into three portions, sending one to Germany, one to France, and the third to Havana, taking every precaution to have them remitted to the Museums of Natural History at Paris, or to Sir Joseph Banks in London, in case the vessels by which they were despatched were captured by French or English ships. This anxious business accomplished, they ascended the Rio Magdalena, Bonpland botanizing as usual, and Humboldt making a chart of the river district. In five-and-thirty days they reached Honda, and thence travelled on mules to Bogota, which place they reached in June, pursuing their researches.

Thence they went to the Lake of Guatavite, a solitary spot in the mountains of Zipaguira, 8500 feet above the level of the sea. The old Indians held it in great veneration, and there was a channel by which the Spanish conquerors had attempted to drain it, to recover possession of the treasures said to have been hidden in its depths at their approach.

Towards the end of September they left Bogota and set out for Quito, taking the least frequented road. Early in their journey they crossed two natural bridges of rock, one of them 312 feet above the torrent which it spanned. After passing these bridges they reached the mountains of Quindrio, the most difficult

Pass of the Cordilleras.

It lay through a dense forest, which it took them twelve days to traverse. There was no hut by the way, and no means of subsistence, so that travellers always carried a month's provisions, lest they should be delayed by the torrents which, on the melting of the snow in the higher regions, frequently became impassable. The road was 1450 feet above the sea-level, and in many places the pathway was barely a foot wide; in others, the rock, being covered with a stratum of clay, was channelled into deep gulleys of mud, which made the journey excessively arduous, both to the explorers and their oxen of burden. Humboldt and Bonpland went on foot, and twelve oxen carried their collections, instruments, and provisions, through an incessant deluge of rain. When the travellers' shoes were worn out, they went barefoot; for the road, though wearisome and difficult, was not dangerous.

In January 1802, the travellers reached Quito, which place was their headquarters for nine months. While here they attempted the ascent of

Cotopaxi and Chimborazo,

the two grandest parts of the Cordilleras; but they were defeated by the difficulties of the enterprise. In the eruption of 1739, Cotopaxi vomited red-hot stones 3004 feet above the crater, and its roaring was heard at a distance of two hundred miles. It is the most terrible volcano in the whole range; its form is a perfect cone, crowned with snow, and its appearance is eminently grand and beautiful. In the attempted ascent of Chimborazo, the explorers were accompanied by a young Spaniard. They started from the southwest side, traversing great plains, which rose one above the other, like terraces, until they reached that of Sisgun, 12,400 feet above the level of the sea. They continued to ascend until they reached Yava-Cocha, a circular lake, the highest spot yet reached by other travellers. Here they left their mules, and crossing a plain of tawny grass, they came to a region where the rocks rose in columns, like an enchanted forest of stone. Passing over this district, they arrived at a place where the path became too steep and the snow too dangerous to venture on. All the guides except one refused to proceed any further, and he led them by a route which he called a "knife-blade," sometimes on hand and knees, and always with their poles testing the way before them. For another hour, through increasing mist, they persevered; the barometer showed them an altitude of 18,380 feet; and here they began to suffer from the rarefaction of the air. They breathed with difficulty, their heads swam, and their eyes became suffused with blood. Condors came sweeping down the terrible pass. Once the mist parted, and they beheld the vast dome so near to them that they believed they should certainly reach the summit. They hurried on, but all at once their farther progress was stopped by a vast chasm 400 feet deep and 60 wide. They had attained a height of 19,200 feet. They descended the mountain in a storm of hail and snow.

In another excursion they crossed a bridge one hundred and twenty feet long, formed of ropes, manufactured from the fibrous roots of the Aguava Americana, three or four inches in diameter. It was by a bridge of this kind that a permanent communication was kept open between Lima and Quito. On their way to Cotopaxi they saw the house of the Inca Huayna-Capac. It formed a square of one hundred feet every way, with walls of burnt porphyry, three feet thick, and the stones as regularly wrought as in Roman buildings. The doors were similar to those of the ancient Egyptian temples. They saw, also, the remains of the

Great Roads of the Incas,

which were as fine as any of the old Roman roads. They all met in Cuzco, the centre of the Government, and extended to the limits of the kingdom, but the Spanish conquerors permitted them to fall into disrepair, even where they did not wilfully destroy them.

Approaching the basin of the Amazon the travellers were refreshed by the sight of a luxuriance such as they had nowhere seen surpassed. They afterwards visited the Baths of Paltamarca, and the palace and prison of the Inca Atahuallpa. The treasures collected by the Spanish conquerors, from the temples and palaces of this prince, were estimated at fifteen millions of dollars. Humboldt was shown the slab on which tradition said he was beheaded, still marked with stains of blood.

While travelling through these districts the explorers felt a keen longing once more to behold the sea, and on reaching the Alto de Guanzamarca, the great Pacific Ocean, for the first time, lay beneath their eyes. At the end of the year they

Sailed for Mexico.

Touching at Acapulco, on the voyage, they heard Cotopaxi, one hundred and fifty miles away, discharging its terrible artillery.

Arriving in Mexico during the following March, they proceeded to the capital, where they found a school of mines, a botanic garden, and an academy of painting and sculpture. The city of Mexico is founded on the ruins of an ancient capital, and Humboldt saw certain Aztec idols which had been unburied there some years before; besides these, the stone of sacrifice was exhibited to him, and he examined some Aztec manuscripts, written on stag skin, some of them seventy feet in length. But uncouth idols, and manuscripts of hieroglyphics which he could not read, were much less attractive to him than the book of nature; and in the beginning of May he set out for the mines of Moran, where he remained for months, inspecting the operations; thence he proceeded to the mines of Guadaxuato, the richest in the kingdom. The quantity of silver at this period extracted from the Mexican mines was greater than that furnished by all the mines in Europe, and there was scarcely a silver mine that did not contain also gold; in some were found, as well, opals of the rarest beauty, and muriated silver abounded in the veins of Catorce and Cerro San Pedro.

But the wonder of Mexico was the

Volcano of Jorullo,

which rose from the earth by one of the most remarkable physical convulsions on record. In June, 1759, frequent earthquakes and horrible subterraneous noises commenced and continued for fifty days; they then subsided, to break forth towards the end of September more terribly than before. The Indians fled to the mountains, while a level tract, which they had abandoned, for more than three miles square, swelled up in the shape of a bladder, which in the centre rose to an elevation of five hundred and twenty feet. Those who witnessed this convulsion from the mountains, asserted that flames burst from the ground, and that through the cloud of ashes and volcanic fire, the surface of the earth rose and fell like a stormy sea. Thousands of small cones, called by the Indians the ovens of Jorullo, issued from the Malpays, and six large masses, from 1300 to 1700 feet each, sprang from a great chasm; the most elevated is the volcano of Jorullo, which was constantly burning and throwing out immense masses of lava, containing fragments of rock. The plains in its neighborhood had been abandoned on account of the excessive heat. Two rivers, whose course was interrupted by the great convulsion in which the volcano was formed, reappeared 6000 feet farther west, bursting through the vaults of the ovens. The Indians attributed these great natural phenomena to the monks.

After this excursion the travellers returned to the capital, where they remained until January, 1804, arranging their botanical and geological collections. They afterwards visited Vera Cruz, where there are remarkable ruins of the ancient Mexican pyramids, and in March they sailed to Havana. They afterwards went to Washington and Philadelphia, and on June 9 they quitted the New World to return to Europe.

The great journey of five years, so long planned and so often delayed, was accomplished.

The Evening of His Life.

There is at Tegel a portrait of Alexander von Humboldt at this date. It represents him as of less than middle stature, firmly and symmetrically built, with an ardent countenance, firm lips, keen blue eyes, square brow, and thick chesnut hair.

When he returned to Paris he was warmly welcomed by all the French *savans*. His collections were the natural history of a continent, more extensive than any in Europe.

With his great journey, his active life ceased for almost twenty years; he did, indeed, make a tour through Central Asia, in 1829, but after his return from America he migrated chiefly between Paris and Berlin, and the history of his books is the history of his life. During these twenty years he wrote all his great works, except his "Kosmos," and amongst his friends he counted Cuvier, Laplace, Arago, and Berthollet. His companion in his transatlantic explorations, Aime Bonpland, returned to America in 1815, and, after suffering many vicissitudes, died there at the age of eighty.

In 1827 Humboldt settled permanently at Berlin. Here he designed his "Kosmos," which was only begun in 1843, though the conception of it had been in his mind for fifty years. The last volume was finished in 1858, and he worked at the proof sometimes sixteen hours a day; he completed the work on his eighty-ninth birthday, and during the following spring he closed a life eminently successful, yet of which, writing to Froebel, he says:—"I live joyless, because of all I have striven for from my youth I have accomplished so little."

Nevertheless it was a life of great and famous labor; and in these times of hungry striving for material wealth and power, it is a lesson worth studying. He was born to rank and fortune, and he sacrificed all to the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake; seeking neither place nor reward, until, in his latter years, the greatest honors were heaped upon him unsolicited. Probably no man ever lived who gave more help to worthy and aspiring youth; he rejected no rational appeal, and his influence was always exerted in behalf of science and its votaries. He expended his fortune in his travels and the publication of his works, and during the closing years of his life depended upon his pension and on the money derived from the sale of his books.

He was buried at Tegel, where his father, mother and brother rest, after a public ceremonial in the Dom Church of Berlin, which was attended by the court and all persons of distinction in the capital.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD OLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, at Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 9 9 3m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 3m*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20. T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal. 9 9 9t

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1636 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 925 WALNUT Street. 8 25 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1107 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 24 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $350 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN C. IRWIN, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 3 fmw 15t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING. 7 27 6w

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS. The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve. Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance. 9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M. Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Janson, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A Friend in Duluth to a Friend in Massachusetts.

We have obtained a copy of the following letter written by a master carpenter in Duluth to a friend in Springfield, Massachusetts:—

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 16, 1869.—G. D. R., Springfield, Massachusetts.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of August 7, from Winona, is at hand, and it will afford me much pleasure to answer your inquiries in regard to the prospects, both present and for the future, of this young city, which seems to be attracting considerable attention throughout the country; and I will preface by saying that I have no peculiar interest to promote (having no corner lots or water-fronts to dispose of), but will give you my opinion after looking over the ground and watching the indications personally more than a year, and the last two months here on the spot. I will therefore answer your questions in their order, as near as possible.

1st. Has it a good surrounding country?

For agricultural purposes it is not first class, the soil being of a strong clayey character—not so good as the warmer soils of the central and western portion of Minnesota for grain raising—but a soil upon which the grasses, clover, etc., do very well wherever they have been tried to any extent. The land is covered with a dense forest of timber, the different qualities of pine mostly predominating, interspersed with oak, maple, ash, birch, etc.; and I am informed that in the rear of the ranges of mountains that approach the lake; there are valleys of considerable extent having some very good soil.

2d. Has it a good location on the lake for building purposes?

Yes. Where the city of Duluth is laid out, the main or front street runs parallel with the shore at an elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet above the water level—the streets numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, and so on, each above the other, ascending by an easy grade to a distance of more than a mile. Other avenues crossing these at right angles ascend the slope, having as their base the front of Superior street; so that at any point on the slope we have a complete view of the different harbors and the open lake, the whole forming one of the finest sights in the world. On the shore of the lake and the bay of Superior, the site for building docks and warehouses, elevators, etc., will be only limited by the demands of commerce.

3d. What business is overdone?

None, as yet; the business so far having been more of a preparatory nature than otherwise—more in the way of building than anything else. We have four stores in operation doing a general dry goods and grocery trade suitable to the wants of the place; two hardware stores, with a few grocery and provision stores, and these branches will probably not be crowded until the railroad is completed next year, or near that time.

4th. Do banking, real estate, and milling offer any inducements?

I am but little conversant with the banking business. There is one here, however, which seems to be doing considerable business, but I should suppose it was sufficient for present needs. When the railroad is completed, and this becomes the depot for the receiving and shipping of grain, no doubt more capital of that kind could be profitably employed. As to real estate there is of course considerable speculation, and of course a fair chance of making money.

In regard to milling, my opinion is that there is not a better situation in the West for that business. The St. Louis river affords an unlimited amount of water power, about twenty miles from Duluth and immediately on the railroad; and if lumbering was the object, the almost inexhaustible pine forests on that river and its tributaries would furnish the material for that; for that which would not be needed here would find a ready market in Southwestern and Western Minnesota, with which you would have connection via the railroad. But the easiest and I think the most profitable would be flouring: the railroad giving you ready access to the great growing regions of Minnesota, and the lake route furnishing cheap transportation to the Atlantic ports, and the lumbering, mining, and other branches of business on the Lake border, giving a market for all kinds of mill feed; or otherwise all surplus offal could be turned to good account by feeding stock, as there will always be a good demand for all kinds of meat. At present I think that a saw mill located at Duluth would be a first-rate investment for a person having from five to ten thousand dollars. They would find a market for all kinds of lumber, shingles, etc., at the mill, with the advantage of being right on the market, as there are no other mills nearer than four miles and on the other side of the Bay. Timber can be brought by water from any direction.

5th. Duluth is the terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and the terminus of the Northern Pacific will be determined within the next month. The supposition is that it will strike this road thirty miles from here, and pass in to Duluth on the line of this road.

6th. As yet there is no arrangement between the railroad and steamship companies for a through line, nor will there be any call for it until the completion of the railroad next spring, when no doubt there will be arrangements for through freight and passage.

In regard to canals for improving the harbor, there is one contemplated to unite the waters of the main lake with the Bay of Superior, across Minnesota Point, a narrow peninsula extending a distance of seven miles and dividing the main lake from Superior Bay. The point, where the canal would cross, is only twenty rods across.

Your last question is what are the reasons for supposing that Duluth will continue to grow to a great city?

Its geographical position warrants such a conclusion, and precedent warrants it. Go east along the great chain of lakes and we see a Toledo at the head of Lake Erie. Go to the head of Lake Michigan and you see a Chicago and Milwaukee, none of which places are immediately surrounded by a fine agricultural country, but by being the centres to which the products of other places were thrown by the different channels of transportation. According to the same law, Duluth, standing at the head of lake navigation on the continent, with the great grain fields of Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Dacota, and the vast country to be developed by the Pacific Railroad, and with no possible chance for a Duluth, Chicago, or Milwaukee west of it, is by the same law of geographical position destined to grow according to the wants of the great country for which it is the natural outlet, just as Chicago, Milwaukie, and other points have done farther east.

Hoping that my answers, although probably deficient in many respects, will partly satisfy your mind in regard to Duluth, I will close by saying that for a man having capital and wishing for a new location, that it will pay to make a personal visit, and by that means you could form your own conclusions after an examination of the premises. If you wish for any other information which I can give you through the medium of a letter, I will at any time be ready to oblige you.

Very respectfully yours, J. G. P.

CONSIDERATE HIGHWAYMEN.

They Take $30,000 in Gold and Leave $40,000.

From the Chicago Tribune of Tuesday.

Mr. Charles R. Stewart, of the Helena (Montana) *Herald*, and Lieutenant J. S. Stafford, United States army, arrived in this city yesterday from Helena. From them we learn the facts of a heavy robbery perpetrated in Utah about a week ago.

The Wells & Fargo coach, which left Helena on the 29th ult., on reaching Malade Summit, U. T., sixty miles north of Corinne, about midnight on the 31st, was stopped by eight men, closely masked. One of them informed the passengers that they need not feel disturbed, as there was no intention to molest them; and coolly asked Lieutenant Stafford, and also Major Cullen, of the Indian Bureau, for a chew of tobacco. The highwaymen then ordered the driver to throw from the coach the treasure, which was in care of the express company; and he threw off one box, containing from $4000 to $5000 in gold. A peremptory demand was made for the remainder of the precious freight, when a second box, containing $24,000 in gold, was placed in the possession of the knights of the road, who, thereupon, saluted the passengers courteously, and made off with their spoils.

The stage reaching Corinne on the 1st inst., information of the robbery was given to the express officials at that point; and Mr. D. Skidmore, paymaster of the company, immediately organized a considerable force of men, and started in pursuit of the highwaymen—with what result is not yet known.

But for the courtesy of the marauders, they would have reaped a much richer harvest, as the passengers in the coach had on their persons an aggregate of $40,000, not a cent of which was touched.

The "road-agents," as highwaymen are termed in the mountain region, were once pretty effectually driven out by the energetic action of vigilance committees; but it is believed that they have now reorganized in force, and numerous depredations are expected, unless summary justice shall be dealt out to them.

Mr. Stewart comes to Chicago in the interest of his paper, and will give to those concerned valuable information in regard to the trade of Montana.

WHISKY SEIZURES.

Work of Revenue Officers in Wilmington.

We are informed that for several weeks United States Collector J. S. Prettyman has suspected the existence of extensive frauds upon the revenue, among certain distillers and other manipulators of whisky, doing business in this city. Having collected evidence supposed to be conclusive, he proceeded this morning to take the legal measures proper in the case, and seized the following establishments:—

Distillery of Archibald McKinley, No. 105 West Front street.

Alcohol works of Francis Kelley, East Front street.

Rectifying establishment of William Baxter, Fourth and Shipley streets.

Rectifying establishment of John McClafferty, No. 527 East Fifth street.

The frauds alleged are charged to have existed for a long time and to involve a large amount of revenue. It is supposed by the officers that the parties engaged in them were all in collusion and acted upon the same concerted plan, and that the "Ring" also embraced some wholesale dealers.

It is but just to state that there are honorable dealers in this article in our city who are in no wise implicated in these transactions, but on the contrary aided the Collector in bringing to light evidences of the supposed frauds. The establishment of McKinley is probably worth $10,000 or $12,000. Of the value of the other property we are not informed. Suits will be at once instituted before the United States District Court for the forfeiture of all of them. McKinley's distillery when the revenue officers of this State were changed by Grant's administration, was in full operation, day and night; it then ran only in the daytime, and for some weeks suspended entirely. Since August 28 it has again been in operation. Its full capacity is about 500 gallons per day.

Alexander Fulton, United States Supervisor of the Revenue, has been in town for some days, assisting Collector Prettyman.—*Wilmington Commercial of Wednesday.*

CUBA.

What is Said of an America-European Protectorate.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing on the 21st of August (evening) on the Cuban revolutution subject, reports:—

La France says that without doubt Cuba is now lost to Spain. True, as a last effort, they talk in Madrid of despatching thither 20,000 men against the insurgents when the autumn shall have destroyed the diseases that kill such numbers of European soldiers in a tropical climate; but this is looked upon as a most sterile sacrifice. Spain is therefore urged to give Cuba its independence at once, under the best possible conditions, without waiting until the inhabitants conquer it for themselves. Such is certainly the advice given in Madrid by General Sickles, the new representative for Washington. The American diplomatist is not actually instructed to purchase Cuba for the United States, but only to offer their mediation for an arrangement between Spain and the colony, the basis being as follows:—Spain to give up all rights of sovereignty over Cuba, and the latter to pay a sum in proportion to the revenue drawn from the island by the mother country, the United States acting as guarantors to the treaty. *La France* doubts whether the independence of Cuba under the patronage of America is likely to last or to answer the purpose, and some people are inclined to think that what formerly befell Texas may probably occur again. To prevent this it might be advisable to place the independence and neutrality of Cuba under the collective guarantee of the United States, France, and England. On the other hand, the *Patrie* announces that three important American diplomatists have just arrived in Paris—Mr. Fenton, Mr. Ramsay, and Major-General Banks, late Governor of Massachusetts and late President of the Chamber of Representatives in Washington. General Banks proposes staying four or five weeks in Paris, during which the Cuba question will most likely be profitably talked over and perhaps settled.

FIGHTING FISK, JR.

He is on His Mettle and Snaps His Fingers at Jonathan.

The Post Office authorities were surprised the other evening by receiving a notice from the officers of the Erie Railway that the Western Mail, which formerly left the city at 6:20 P. M., must be ready to go at 5:30. The speed of the through express to Chicago has been increased, so the officers of the road lighten the train as much as possible, and therefore decided on not carrying the mail car. The consequence is, that on Monday night the mail-car was sent out on the 5:30 train, but the mail not having been sent over to the depot in time, the car was detached at the first station and sent back to meet the 6:00. On Tuesday night the car was again sent out with the 5:30 train; the mail not having arrived, it was detached at the first station, and not sent back this time. The post office clerk was quietly set up in a baggage car, and left alone in his glory. The post office authorities protest, the Erie officials laugh merrily. How fares the public while the gentlemen amuse themselves? In the first place an hour's difference arises in sending out the mail; business men frequently cannot have all their Southern and Western mail ready for posting before 5:30, and if it is not posted before that hour, a long delay ensues. Next, the Washington morning mail and the Boston one cannot by any possibility connect with the Western, and a lay-over of twelve hours is the consequence. The result of this system to Eastern merchants is easily imagined. The change which must necessarily take place at the other end of the route makes a difference of four hours in the arrival of the mail for this city, and the connection with the Southern mail fails to be made.—*N. Y. World.*

—The Lawrence *Republican* claims that Kansas in its corn crop will this year lead every other State in the Union.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9:20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

NOTICE.
The Sunday Mail Train on the West Jersey Railroad is discontinued.
9 10 2t
WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven ..... 7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven ..... 6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport ..... 12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg ..... 5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton. Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.
THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
6 6 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8
No. 134 DOCK STRET, PHILAEEDLPHIA

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.
4 23 6m*

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 6 25

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfmfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 26 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:50 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
A Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:39 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:20 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:20 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Harrison, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Consholiocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Mail ..... 8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3:15 P. M.
Atlant

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

To-Day's Proceedings.

The Argument of Mr. Hirst—More Logic for the Incumbents—The Democracy Still Under a Cloud.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning the Court met at 10 o'clock, and the arguments in these interesting and highly important cases were resumed. Mr. Hirst followed for the respondents, advancing these following points:—

I has been many years, your Honors, since I argued a case founded upon the election returns of this city; that argument was in the case of Mr. Robert Ewing, who was undoubtedly elected sheriff by the votes of soldiers who were in the field fighting for their country. The patriots at home contested this election, the soldier votes were cast, their reward was obtained, and Mr. Ewing went to his grave. He was an amiable man and much respected by me. I only mention this as a reply to what has been said on the other side about patriotism.

Pshaw! nothing but the morbid desire and greed for office moves this expensive and tedious contest. I will not mention other cases of the past, but will confine myself to the ruling of this court in the last contest and apply it to this one; that decided this, and I think that by referring to it I will convince your Honors that the present incumbents were duly elected. Now, what is the duty of the candidates who were returned as elected? Each one of them has answered this by entering upon the duties of their office, where they have been daily and duly engaged. They could attend personally to this investigation; they are not individually responsible for the frauds that may have been committed. Will we require that each man who went through the ordeal of examination at the polls shall be produced here and explain himself? Why there were numbers of unassessed voters who were sworn by the election officers, and who yet could not be brought before the Examiners by either side. To require this, your Honors, would be to disable yourselves, for it would be a rule which could not be complied with. In none of these divisions, except the Seventh of the Third ward, were the name and residence of even the vouchers entered in a book. There are hundreds and hundreds of qualified and legal votes taken upon vouchers, and are not explained by the returns of the election officers. The great mistakes made in names are innocent errors; both clerks have the names alike, and yet write them wrongly, and unless these lists are made out in a clerically correct manner, they give us no reliable information upon the certainty of names. A great deal has been said also of rapid voting, but you will find that the evidence to this point relates only to the first hour, and in one instance to the second. During this first hour you know the well-known voters of the neighborhood had assembled to cast their ballots early in the morning and go about their work, and the election officers having a perfect knowledge of their qualifications, these votes are every one right. This is not the hour when personations occur, and the complainants only attack the vote because it is so rapid. And you will notice that in the Democratic precincts, with one or two individual exceptions of no moment, quiet reigned. If a party of men said to be New Yorkers assembled at the poll, the leader of them is photographed, his weight is given, even his hat is commented upon, and he is spoken of as a gentlemanly fellow; at least all was quiet. There was by them no dragging of voters out of the line, no beating of them, no imprisonment of honest, well-meaning citizens. On the other hand, what do we see in the Republican precincts? Firearms were used, violence offered and administered, blood flowed, and murder was attempted; whole scores of voters being intimidated from exercising their franchise. These prevailed in the First ward, did they not? Look also at the conduct of policemen and election officers, casting out the naturalization papers issued by their Honors Justice Sharswood and Chief Justice Thompson, doing that which Judge Brewster decided this Court had no power to do; and a son who goes to vote upon his father's papers is seen to come out of the crowd all bleeding. Suppose the matter had come before your Honors, would you have permitted the mean and miserable attack to have been made upon the character of that honorable and respected jurist, Justice Sharswood? No! Mr. Collis stays in the Nisi Prius room three-quarters of an hour or so, and sees no judge, and somebody else goes there while the Judge is at dinner, and upon these flimsy pretexts the character of Judge Sharswood is attempted to be brought before this Court for trial.

Those divisions where the rapid voting is attacked are known as largely Democratic, and hence the gross injustice of this attempt to throw them out. But upon examination I find that during that hour of fast voting the proportion of Republican votes was larger than that of the Democratic vote in the Republican precincts.

The decision of your Honors last year, as I have already said, must rule this case, and that decision was that where the good votes can be separated from the bad, the latter shall be expunged and the former preserved; for the honest voter and the honest candidate should not be punished for the wrong deeds of men over whom they had no control. Here the returns are *per se* correct, and must stand. The corrected majorities stand thus:—

Fox	1738	Getz	724
Sheppard	1470	Fletcher	610
Weaver	973	Melloy	508
Barger	892		

Now, allowing everything that complainants claim, they receive only 565 more votes, which upon their own showing bring this monster cause down to the simple little point as to whether Mr. Melloy is elected. Can you be asked to cast out the vote that has not been attacked? We have, as to the six first-named officers, granted all the contestants claim; and can they ask you to give them more? The majorities of these officers are beyond the range of the complainants' guns, and we have nothing else left for discussion than Mr. Melloy's case. Upon looking at the testimony, you will find that a great many votes attacked by the contestants as unassessed, and therefore illegal, were proved to have been Republican.

From this sum total of 565 for the contestant for the office of Receiver are to be deducted the Seventh division of the Third ward and the Sixth division of the Fourth ward, in which Mr. Sellers has proven to you the election was conducted with the greatest propriety, but which were nevertheless attacked by the contestants. Also, I furnish to your Honors a list of 61 illegal Republican votes that were not mentioned by Mr. Sellers; and in the Soldiers' Home we have showed that two or three persons vouched for nearly 200 voters who were but soldiers stopping there temporarily in their change from various parts of the country.

Then we turn to the wholesale disfranchisement of our foreign-born citizens by the rejection of their naturalization papers. No greater outrage upon a class of citizens than this preconcerted exclusion of their votes has ever been perpetrated in this community. It will live long in history; many years will have passed ere it is forgotten; forgiven, it never can be; and in spite of this Mr. Mann has the resolution to talk and prate of the sanctity of elections and the duties of election officers! In this country, where a free and equal election lies at the very bottom of our institutions, where every man who has the right to vote should be allowed to, and every one who thinks he has that right permitted to offer it and have it investigated, isn't it atrocious that a set of officers should deliberately and unanimously disfranchise hundreds and thousands?

The Tenth division of the Nineteenth ward I will ask your Honors to throw out as not at all expressing the sense of the people, of which I think I can easily convince you. In the first place all the election officers were Republicans; on which point your Honors have so frequently passed that I need not dwell longer upon it. Again, none of them were elected except Addis, the judge, who was a non-resident in the division. They went to the poll armed with pistols, which in the course of the day were drawn. Look at the conduct of the other side: Hooper, who had been appointed by Addis as judge of this division, but was elected because of a change of political opinion, appealed to the law, and delivered to Addis and his confederates the message that the President Judge of this Court directed him to deliver, and he is received with blows and other violence. And if figures can appeal to justice, look at the hourly return of this poll:—1st hour, 40 Republican, 1 Democrat; 2d hour, 34 Republican, 4 Democrat; 3d hour, 21 Republican, 1 Democrat; and so on out. Is this the sense of the people? And we do not believe that these minority votes were cast by Democrats, because they were afraid to go to the poll.

(The American Protestants' procession drew near the Court room at this juncture, and the Court, unable to hear the speaker because of the music, adjourned until to-morrow at 9½ o'clock.)

THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.—The display to be made by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in this city. The sale of tickets for the evening reception, to members only, is now going on daily, at the store of H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street, and will continue until Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, when this part of the sale will close, and the remainder of the tickets will be offered for general sale at Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock. No person is permitted to purchase more than two tickets, as the number is limited, and it is desired to distribute them as widely as possible.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.

Its Celebration, and the Proposed Monument—The Order of Exercises on Monday and Tuesday.

Never were those famous words of Pericles, "The whole earth is the monument of illustrious men," more clearly true than at the present time. Europe and America unite together next week in commemorating the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Alexander von Humboldt, world-renowned for his life-long devotion to science, and for the wonderful contributions made by him to the departments of literature, education, physical geography, language, government, and other fields of learning, all of which he enriched and broadened in comprehensiveness of grasp. A biography of this great and good man, especially detailing the leading features of his celebrated expeditionary tour through the New World, will be found on an inside page of THE TELEGRAPH.

Active preparations have been made in many cities of the Union to commemorate this anniversary. Monuments are to be erected in Central Park, New York, and in Allegheny Park, Pittsburg. In Detroit, Michigan, a Cosmos Society has been established, a project universally approved, but on account of its difficulty attempted in only few cities. In Boston, Massachusetts, a Lapendium for students of natural history has been commemoratively established. In Newark, New Jersey, a large German Hospital is to be erected, which will bear Humboldt's name. In St. Louis, Missouri, several propositions have been made. One is to establish a Vivarium, another is to erect an Observatory. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the proposition has been made to establish a Humboldt Institution, to pay premiums for the best works on natural history.

The German citizens of the following cities have also made extensive preparations to celebrate Tuesday next, the 14th inst.:—Rochester, New York; Buffalo, New York; Syracuse, New York; Utica, New York; Poughkeepsie, New York; Jersey City, New Jersey; Hudson City, New Jersey; Trenton, New Jersey; Reading, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, District Columbia; Mobile, Alabama; Charleston, South Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia; Nashville, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; New Braunfels, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Peoria, Illinois; Bellville, Illinois; Altona, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Davenport, Iowa; St. Joseph, Missouri; Kansas City, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; St. Paul, Minnesota; Council Bluffs, Nebraska; Leavenworth, Kentucky; Louisville, Kentucky; New Haven, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Roxbury, Massachusetts; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Trenton, New Jersey; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In Philadelphia the official programme for the observance of the preceding Monday, as finally arranged, is as follows:—A grand procession, consisting of military, singing, and literary societies, lodges of secret orders in full regalia, benevolent societies, trade societies, Odd Fellows, Red Men, etc., will be formed in the morning, at 8:30 o'clock, on Chesnut street, west of Tenth street, and take the following route:—Chesnut to Third, Third to Brown, Brown to Fourth, Fourth to Vine, Vine to Ridge road, Ridge road to Green, Green to the Park, and then to the place designated by Messrs. Gustavus Remak and John Welsh on behalf of the Park Commissioners for the Humboldt Monument. The place is most beautifully located in northwest direction from the Mansion House and about one hundred yards' distant from the building. General John F. Ballier has been elected chief marshal of the parade. After arriving on the ground, the hymn "The Heavens Tell" will be sung by six hundred singers. William J. Horstmann, Esq., chairman of the committee, will open the proceedings. General Meade, on behalf of the Park Commissioners, will dedicate the ground to the erection of the Humboldt Monument, and his Honor, Mayor D. M. Fox, will then make an address as the representative of the city. Meanwhile, the R. W. Grand Master, R. Vaux, and the Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, will have assembled at the Mansion House, proceed from there in a body to the designated place, and lay the corner-stone in accordance with the rules and most impressive rites of the craft. This ceremony will take place at noon, and the R. W. Grand Master will be assisted in it by the Revs. George W. Mackenzie, William Suddards, D. D., and John Chambers. The Hermann and the Humboldt Lodges, A. Y. M., will participate in the proceedings. After the laying of the corner-stone, orations will be delivered by Dr. Kellner, of the Philadelphia *Democrat* (in German), and by Professor Morton. The proceedings will be interspersed by vocal and instrumental music. Mr. William Hartmann will be the conductor of the musical part of the programme on both days.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies the societies, about eighty in number, will march to Engel & Wolf's Farm, where a great "volksfest" will be held. A number of schools will participate in the festival.

Several thousand dollars have thus far been collected for the movement, but the committee have not yet decided upon the character of the design or the scale upon which it will be erected. A beautiful knoll near the Schuylkill, and visible from its waters, has been assigned them for its location; and upon it will be laid the first building stone, as the Germans are used to phrase it—the corner-stone being properly one erected at the corner of a designated structure, upon a foundation such as will be laid on Monday. Thus it is that the celebration of the laying can occur without any definite plan having been yet decided upon.

Messrs Collins and Autenrieth have submitted a beautiful design for this Humboldt memorial. It consists of a rotunda supported by columns, with several ascents to its floor by steps having vases at their bases. Upon each of the four faces of the foundation stone are emblematical figure-heads, dedicated to special sciences, from which flow waters, typifying the living streams of knowledge. Upon this structure, and thus within the overhanging rotunda, rise two Coryatides, representatives of Atlas of mythologic fame, bearing on their backs a huge "Cosmos," or Universe. Upon this fitting pedestal is placed a bust of Humboldt, designed to be in bronze. Should this design be adopted and constructed of some substantial stone, like marble or granite, it will be a fitting ornament to the Park, and an honor to the enterprising citizens who may erect it.

On Tuesday, the real anniversary of Humboldt's birthday, a celebration will take place in the evening at Musical Fund Hall. A grand concert will be given by two hundred selected singers and a large orchestra, and orations will be delivered by Dr. Reinhardt Schmidt, of Burlington (in German), and Dr. H. C. Woods, of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

THE CONDITION OF REVENUE DETECTIVE BROOKS.—Revenue Detective Brooks, who was shot on Monday last in the store of John C. Kenan, slept more comfortably last night than at any time since he sustained his injuries. The physicians felt hopeful this morning that he might recover. The following is a copy of a letter sent by the ministerial attendant upon the injured man to some of his friends in Newark, N. J.:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1869.—The many friends of Mr. Brooks in Newark were doubtless shocked at hearing of the dastardly attempt on Monday last to destroy the life of this estimable gentleman and faithful officer. That Mr. Brooks was deliberately shot down in cold blood because of his vigilance, his efficiency and fidelity, there seems to be no room to doubt. He was a man upon whom the usual devices of the "Whisky Ring" were powerless. He could not be bought or corrupted in any way. He had been brutally beaten, and his life had been threatened many times, but he continued on in the fearless discharge of his duty. Failing to either bribe or frighten, nothing was left but to murder him. It is well understood that a large number of persons have been more or less concerned in the planning or the execution of the plot; and that a large amount of money has been obtained to accomplish their diabolical designs.

I called yesterday on Mr. Brooks. I found him much prostrated by the nervous shock and the loss of blood, but perfectly conscious and wonderfully calm. To-day I called again, accompanied by Mr. George H. Stuart, who had expressed a wish to see him. The interview was quite affecting. There lay before us the manly form of a faithful officer and a sincere Christian, his hair prematurely whitened, his face pale from acute pain, but with a pleasant smile playing upon his countenance, indicating that the peace of God was reigning within. It was a perfect picture of a Christian bearing up under a sudden and overwhelming blow, which could not fail to convince the beholder that there is something really divine in the power of Christian faith.

Mr. Brooks expresses the belief that he will recover, but his physicians have only the slightest hope of a favorable issue. A few days at most must decide the case. If the sympathy of a host of friends, the loving and unwearied care of relatives, and the best medical skill can avail, his life will be spared. If he dies, however, he is a martyr to his effort to test the great question whether a combination of scoundrels is stronger than the law—more powerful than the Government of the United States. This is the aspect with which this assassination should be viewed, not only here but everywhere throughout the country. The whole power of the nation should be employed to break up this band of murderers who have so long defied the law.

IDA LEWIS.—Shortly our citizens will be treated to a good look at the Newport heroine, Ida Lewis, who has rendered her name famous not only in this but in other countries. She comes here to aid in raising a contribution for the benefit of the Sailors' Home and Marine Hospital, which is calculated to be erected at a cost of $150,000.

RUN OVER.—At six o'clock last evening John Bears, aged fourteen years, was run over by a light wagon at Broad and Reed streets. He was cut in the head and otherwise injured. He was taken to his home, at No. 1229 Temple street.

A. P. A.

The Grand Parade of the American Protestant Association this Morning.

An almost cloudless sky, a fresh bracing atmosphere, and dry streets gave the grand parade of the American Protestant Association this morning the first essentials of popular success, and crowded the route with thousands of spectators. The appearance of the Association, individually, was most creditable, and the grouping *en masse* at Broad and Arch streets, where the line of march was taken up, was a truly fine sight. The grouping of banners and flags, the crimson and white sashes of the members, the thousands of intelligent, cheery-looking men, made up a pageant of attractiveness unexcelled. The line moved a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

The procession then started in the following order:—

Chief Marshal, John G. Connelly, Esq., and Aids, flanked by Sergeant Crout, of the Reserve Police, and High Constable Clark, all mounted.

FIRST DIVISION.

Division Marshal—James Fullerton, of No. 15.
Liberty Military Band.
Liberty Lodge, No. 9, 100 strong, carrying flags, banners, and an open Bible. William McPherson, Marshal.
Independent Band.
Independent Lodge, No. 13, 85 strong, carrying flags, banners, etc. John Mundell, Marshall.
Edwin Forrest Cornet Band.
Joshua Lodge, No. 14, 90 strong, carrying flags, banners, etc.—George Kee, Marshal.
National Cornet Band of Camden.
Constitution Lodge, No. 15, 50 strong, carrying flags, etc.—Hamilton Valentine, Marshal.

SECOND DIVISION.

Division Marshal—John McCracken, of No. 16.
Platoon of Horsemen.
Banner in wagon drawn by ten horses.
Pennsylvania Band.
Montgomery Lodge, No. 16.
Haverford Cornet Band.
Gideon Lodge, No. 80, 60 strong, carrying banners, etc.—James Guthrie, Marshal.
Banner in wagon, drawn by four horses.
National Cornet Band of Frankford.
Harmony Lodge, No. 20, 250 strong, carrying flags, etc.—Robert Judge, Marshal.
Martial Music.
Manayunk Lodge, No. 23, 50 strong, carrying emblems, etc.—James Dugan, Marshal.

THIRD DIVISION.

Division Marshal—James Brady, of No. 47.
Philadelphia City Guard Band.
Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 26; 100 strong; carrying flags, etc.—Matthew Patterson, Marshal.
Banner in wagon drawn by four horses.
West Philadelphia Band.
Israel Lodge, No. 28; 80 strong; carrying flags, etc.—William Wright, Marshal.
Banner in wagon drawn by six horses.
Germantown Cornet Band.
William Penn Lodge, No. 29; "William Penn" and Indians in costume; wagon with Indian boys.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal—James Bigger, of the Junior Order.
Platoon of horsemen.
Lodges of the Junior Order—Hope, No. 1; Union, No. 2; Liberty, No. 3; William Penn, No. 4; Reading, No. 7, of Reading, Pa.
Flags, banners, Indians, William Penns, and bands scattered among foregoing.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal—James Brady of No. 30.
Kelly's Cornet Band.
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 30; banners, flags, and emblems borne in line.
United States Band.
Ashland Lodge, No. 32; banners, etc., borne in line.
Martial Music.
Henry Clay Lodge, No. 34; banners, emblems, and a large flag borne in line.
Nonpareil Band.
American Star Lodge, No. 37; banners, flags, etc., borne in line.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal—James Hutchinson, of No. 68.
Cheltenham Cornet Band.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 38; banners, etc., borne in line.
Martial Music.
David Lodge, No. 45; flags, Bible, etc., borne in line.
Merion Band.
Conshohocken Lodge, No. 41; banners, etc., borne in line.
Drum Corps.
Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 43; flags, etc., borne in line.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal—John McClain, of No. 58.
Martial Music.
Zachary Taylor Lodge, No. 45; banners, etc., borne in line.
Keystone Cornet Band.
'Prentice Boys' Lodge, No. 47; flags, Bible, etc., borne in line.
Drum Corps.
Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 48; banners, etc., borne in line.
Delmonico Cornet Band (colored).
Ark of Safety Lodge, No. 58; flags, Bible, etc., borne in line.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Division Marshal—Alexander Jeffers, of No. 9.
Mechanics' Band, of Holmesburg.
Banner in wagon, drawn by six horses.
Moses Lodge, No. 66; banners, flags, etc., borne in line.
Wagon with sailor boys, another with banner.
Waldensic Lodge, No. 67; flags, Bible, etc., borne in line.
Martial music.
Hokendauqua Lodge, No. 68; banners, etc., born in line.
Cavalcade of forty-three horsemen.
Line of carriges.
Grand Lodge Officers and Past Officers of Grand Lodge.

The procession then, after countermarching on Broad street, from Arch to Jefferson, pursued the following route:—

Down Jefferson to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Thompson, up Thompson to Second, down Second to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Fitzwater, up Fitzwater to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Arch, down Arch to Broad, down Broad to Locust, and there dismissed.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

Noble Response of the Commercial Exchange.

The Commercial Exchange, true to its well-earned reputation for liberality to all worthy objects of charity, held a special meeting this morning at its hall, to take practical action in regard to the suffering occasioned by the late calamity at the Avondale coal mines.

John H. Michener, Esq., President, took the chair shortly before 12 o'clock, and called the meeting to order. He said:—

Gentlemen:—I shall request your attention for a few moments, while I briefly refer to the object for which this meeting has been convened—an object, I trust, that, without any influence which I can bring to bear, or any words of mine, may commend itself to your noblest sympathies, and find in every heart a noble response.

Within a few days, by means of the telegraph and the public press, our community has been horror stricken with the intelligence of one of the most heart-rending and terrible calamities, within the borders of our own State, that it has ever been our lot thus publicly to notice. I refer, as you are aware, to the disaster at the Avondale colliery in the Wilkesbarre and Scranton coal regions, by which, in an almost incredible short space of time, over one hundred human beings were suddenly ushered into eternity. These are, however, beyond our aid, beyond all human aid, and in the keeping of Him who doeth all things well.

It is not for the dead, therefore, that we now appeal, but for the living. Attendant upon such a calamity is the usual gloom of grief and suffering—women bereft of husbands, children of fathers, parents of children. It is variously estimated that from two to four hundred widows and orphans are thus left without any visible means of support, and are in truth almost entirely destitute.

These now silently but strongly appeal to your generosity and your sympathies. For them, and on their behalf, I have been instructed by your Board of Managers to call your attention to the subject. Your Board yesterday appropriated two thousand dollars, subject of course to your approval, from the funds of the treasury, for the benefit of these afflicted people; and it is for you to say whether you will make any further appropriation or open a subscription list to that end. The business now before you will be the consideration of the action of the Board.

S. E. Malone, Esq., promptly moved that the action of the Board of Managers, in appropriating $2000 from the treasury of the association, be sustained. It was so ordered by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Charles Knecht, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions from individual members of the association. Messrs. Charles Knecht, Howard Hinchman, and William Price were appointed the committee.

The ten minutes' interregnum between hustling, buying, and selling of grain was now over, and the merchants at once settled back into their old habits of shrewdness, as if nothing unusual had happened, as really was the case. It will be but a little while before other such associations will go and do likewise; for business men are proverbially open-handed and tender-hearted, the liberal almoners of the community.

AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity, acknowledge the following receipts:—

Geo. W. Childs	$1000	Employes of Cresswell, Slack & Co.	$36
E. W. Clark & Co.	500	Lewis Elkin	20
Drexel & Co.	500	Ellis & Harrop	25
Jay Cooke & Co.	500	E. S. Reeve	10
Stuart & Brother	250	George Mecke	10
James, Kent, Santee & Co.	200	Dr. A. A. Hoehling,	
D. B. Fuller	150	U. S. N.	5
Peterson & Carpenter	100	Cash	10
Mrs. Amy Y. Tatum	100	A Lady	5
Jungerich & Smith	100	S. & G.	5
Theodore Bliss	100	A. C. S.	1
Bunting, Durborow & Co		Cash	1
Walter & Hatton	50	F. W. S.	1
H. Geiger	50	Clerks and salesmen	
Jno. R. White & Son	50	W. H. Horstman & Sons	140
Creswell, Slack & Co.	50		
Total			$4099

The Treasurer respectfully suggests that collections be taken up in all the churches of the city on next Sabbath. GEORGE H. STUART, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

PEACHES THIS MORNING.—Peaches are fine, and in good supply; prices, in absence of foreign competition and large importations from Baltimore by railroad yesterday, range 40c. for good to $1.25 for superior. The arrivals on Delaware avenue this morning aggregate 33,474 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers—Fanny Cadwalader and Diamond State, from Sassafras, Md., and Cygnet, from Whorton Creek, with 14,904 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, with 5100 baskets.

Barges—Charles, J. Collins, Blue Mountain, and Rufus Wiley, from Odessa; Madison, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and Charles Lafferty, from Bohemia, with 14,930 baskets.

Schooner—A. M. Harris, from Odessa, Delaware with 700 baskets.

Sloops—Active, from Liston Tree Farm, and Rebecca Stevenson, from Leipsic, with 3440 baskets.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Christopher Wooster had a hearing before Alderman Godbeu to-day, and was held to answer the charge of robbing Messrs. Whelan & Brothers, bankers on Third street, of bonds amounting to $5000, about a year ago, the particulars of which created a great excitement at the time.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Isaac Hill, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over and instantly killed at Vineyard Station last evening. He was attending to the brakes at the time, and missed his footing and fell under the wheels of the rear car.

BIGAMY AND SUICIDE.

A Reckless Villain Marries Two Women—One of them Commits Suicide.

The Media (Pa.) *American* of the 8th instant contains the following:—

"There has been some excitement for the past week in Darby and vicinity over a case of bigamy and an attempted suicide. James Dougherty, residing in the borough, on the 3d of July last married a young woman in the employ of a Mr. Pusey. Some three or four weeks after their marriage, Dougherty induced his wife to give him some $500 on the pretext of buying a home for them in Kingsessing. A few days after he succeeded in getting the money, Dougherty eloped with a woman from Darby, went to New Castle, Del., and was there married to woman No. 2. Other parties from the vicinity of Darby were married at the same time and by the same priest—these returned, told of the marriage, but kept their own counsel for a time as to the whereabouts of Dougherty and his wife. The legal wife, left in Darby, had resided there for many years, and had always borne an excellent character. She was industrious and frugal; and the profit of eleven years' work as a domestic was $600, out of nearly all of which she was swindled by Dougherty. She soon learned of the second marriage, and on Sunday morning of last week took a quantity of corrosive sublimate with a view to end all her troubles. The dose was to large too operate with fatal speed, but first inflamed and then produced mortification of the stomach, and from this, at last accounts, she was slowly dying—the physician deeming the case entirely hopeless.

"Dougherty had taken wife No. 2 to Boston, and was there living upon the money obtained from wife No. 1. The authorities of Darby, determined to bring him to punishment, made every exertion to ascertain his whereabouts; in this endeavor they were aided by Rev. Father O'Neill, who soon discovered the city, the street, and the room in which the parties were living. The Burgess of Darby started to Boston on Wednesday last for the purpose of effecting the arrest and bringing his prisoner here. It is thought, however, that he will have to be delivered to the authorities of Delaware, where the crime of bigamy was committed. The villainous deception he used to swindle his first wife out of her hard earnings has no remedy in law."

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Gold was excited within narrower limits to-day, viz., from 134¾ to 135⅛, and the market seemed to indicate that the remnant of the clique who inaugurated the late movement were endeavoring to revive the 'bullish' feeling. The gold balances were unusually large at the Clearing House.

"The demand for cash gold slackened off to such an extent that the rate for carrying gold balances ranged from 2 per cent. per annum to 1-32 of 1 per cent. per diem. Exceptionally there were transactions at flat for borrowing. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $174,477,000, the gold balances $6,744,416, and the currency balances $9,222,143.

"Foreign exchange was active and decidedly firmer, holders of gold buying bills in preference to paying the extravagant rates demanded for carrying their balances. The improvement in sight sterling was fully ¾ to ⅞ per cent., the prime bankers demanding 109. The range of rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 107½@108; good to prime bankers', 108@108⅛; short sight, 108⅛@109; Paris, sixty days, 5·26¼@5·08¾; short sight, 5·18¾@5·17½; Antwerp, 5·26¼@5·18¾; Switzerland, 5·26¼@5·18¾; Hamburg, 35@35⅝; Amsterdam, 39¾@40½; Frankfort, 39¾@40½; Bremen, 77⅛@78¼; Prussian thalers, 70@70¾.

"The money market was not as active as yesterday, although gold interest was frequently paid on call. In fact, transactions were about equally divided between seven per cent. gold and seven per cent. currency interest. Even on Government the uniform figure was seven, currency.

"Commercial paper was dull, except at very high rates of discount, the market being better supplied with it, owing to the usual fall demand of the mercantile community. The best names were sold to-day for twelve per cent. The preference is still for short dates."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500	Read 6s, '86	96	100 sh	Phil & E R. c	30¼
$4000	Penna 5s	93½	100 sh	Read R.	s5. 48⅛
$1800	City 6s, Old c.	100		do.	c.48 3-16
	va cfs	97	300	do.	48⅛
$1500	City 6s, New	101¼	100	do.	b30. 48⅛
$1000	do.	101⅛	100	do.	b30. 48⅜
$2500	do.	18.101	200	do.	18. 48⅜
$1000	do. va cfs	101	500	do.	18.48 1-16
$2500	N Penna 6s	87½	300	do.	18.b30. 48⅜
100 sh	Leh N Stk	36½	100	do.	48 1-16
100	do.	36½	100	do.	b30. 48⅜
100 sh	Penna	b60. 57½	200	do.	18.c. 48
53	do.	18. 57	200	do.	c60. 48
100	do.	57	500	do.	b30. 48⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1000	Read 6s, 43	80. 88¼	2 sh	Reading RR.	48
65 sh	Leh Val R.	18. 56	200	do.	s5wn&1.48 1-16
15	do.	56	200	do.	s5wn&1.48 1-16
200 sh	O C & A R.	18. 40¾	100	do.	s.48 1-16
100 sh	Ph & E.	b60. 30½	57 sh	Penna	18. 57

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	25,528 04
From Port Carbon	7,319 03
From Pottsville	6,003 10
From Schuylkill Haven	33,086 14
From Auburn	2,725 00
From Port Clinton	12,163 10
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,187 15
From Allentown and Alburtis	47 09
Anthracite Coal for week	92,041 05
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,281 18
Total for week paying freight	101,323 03
Coal for Company's use	3,384 17
Total all kinds for week	104,708 00
Previously this year	2,788,070 15
Total	2,892,778 15
To Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868	2,337,500 14

THIRD EDITION

MORE HORRORS.

Explosion of a Locomotive on the Erie Railroad—Four Men Killed—Fall of a Building in New York—Three Men Fatally Injured—Upsetting of a Schooner on Lake Ontario.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Grant's Arrival—He Joins His Family.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 10.—President Grant, accompanied by General Porter and Attorney-General Hoar, arrived here by the six o'clock train from Washington. The President went to his brother-in-law's, in West Twenty-seventh street, New York city, where his family has been since his return from Saratoga. He will probably remain in New York till Monday.

Still Down.

The Eastern wires are down yet.

Arrest of an Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Henry Fox was arrested for firing his cigar store in Hudson street last night at midnight. He was insured for $1100, and had only $100 worth of stock. Seven families resided in the building. The fire had made good headway before being discovered.

Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad—Four Men Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—An accident occurred last evening on the Delaware division of the Erie Railway, six or two miles the other side of Port Jervis. Engine No. 238, attached to a freight train, exploded her boiler, killing four persons, the engineer, fireman, flagman, and brakeman, instantly. Three of the bodies were brought to Port Jervis. The remains of the engineer have not yet been found. The explosion was terrific, the engine being blown completely to pieces.

Serious Accident—Three Men Fatally Injured.

Three men were fatally injured this morning by the fall of a building in one of the upper wards of this city.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad War.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 10.—In the suit brought by the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of Governor Hoffman, in this district, to determine the legality of the election for Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the 7th instant, Deputy Attorney-General Hammond this morning applied to Judge Johnson, sitting at special term in this city, for an injunction against both sets of Directors, and for an order to show cause why a receiver *ad interim* should not be appointed. A. A. Reifield, of New York, appeared as counsel for the company and was heard. An order to show cause, returnable at Corning on the 20th instant, was granted, and in the meantime the custody of the road is left with Colonel Banks by order of the Court.

A Schooner Capsized on Lake Ontario.

The schooner Echo was seen last night capsized a few miles off this point on Lake Ontario, by the Captain of the steamer Norseman. There was no one on board, and it is feared the vessel was capsized in the gale of Wednesday night and the crew perished. The Echo was loaded with wood and belonged at Hamilton.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 135½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121½; do. 1864, do., 120½; do. 1865, do., 120½; do. do. new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, 119¼; 10-40s, 110¼; Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri 6s, 87¼; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 204¾; Erie, 35½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 183½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 101⅝; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 111¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton steady; sales of 100 bales at 34c. Flour steady; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat active, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 90,000 bushels No. 2 at $1.48; winter red at $1.29@1.30; and white Genesee at $1.70. Corn dull, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 55,000 bushels mixed Western at $1.16@1.20. Oats active, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 40,000 bushels Western at 65@70. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31 00. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky quiet at $1.12.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The New City Hall Job—Baltimoreans Excited—Serious Injury to a Gymnast.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The building committee of the new City Hall publish a card to-day, requesting the suspension of public opinion, and allege they will produce proof to convict the City Councils' special investigating committee of falsifying and garbeling evidence. The excitement is intense, and there are strong indications that personal rencontres and challenges to mortal combat will ensue. James D. Clark, State Senator from Baltimore county, an implicated party, solemnly asseverates he will have retraction of the allegations against him or prompt personal satisfaction. The chaldron boils terribly, and the tables begin to turn. It now appears the whole thing originated in the opposing cliques of the Democratic party.

One of the Avola Brothers, whilst performing the fearful feat of the "Falls of Niagara," at Front Street Theatre last night, missed his hold and fell on the orchestra benches, seriously injuring himself, but no bones were broken